BO
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OF
ROYAL ASIA

P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,937—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE
in the
WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	19th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Sendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st July, 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	21st May, 1900.
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th May 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseh.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 18th May, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd May, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 17th May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 17th May.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 19th May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 15th May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th June.
" Dco.BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets.			
		4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 19th May, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE :—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery to any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR TRAVELLERS & TOURIST

MAY BE OBTAINED AT

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX,
GLADSTONE BAGS
SUIT CASES AND UNIFORM CASES.
DRESSING CASES AND BAGS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COURIER BAGS AND BRIEF BAGS,
SOILED LINEN BAGS,
RUG STRAPS,
MAUDS AND TRAVELLING RUGS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS AND VESTS.
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
STRAW AND FELT HATS,
TRAVELLING CAPS,
SLEEPING SUITS.
INDIA-RUBBER GOODS,
DECK CHAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
DECK SHOES.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.
USHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut	Rs.	2-8	Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch	Rs.	1-0	Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

indicated by Skin eruptions, Liver attacks and other symptoms, are easily eradicated, entirely without risk or inconvenience by the use of

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA

which are the finest preparations of this drug to be obtained in India.

Prepared in the COMPANY'S LABORATORY from the finest materials and by modern methods, these medicines are always FRESH, PURE, FLUID, BRIGHT and SWEET. Consumers of the drug are well aware that imported preparations are frequently quite out of condition when offered for sale.

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, 3-8 and 6-8, Per bottle.

KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, 4-0 and 7-8, Per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN
WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following :—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes. & Co., Ld,, and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE TIMES' MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

MARCKS'

HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
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WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
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To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes, and Bicycles.

Our Catalogues of 178 Pages, forwarded Free on Application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fevers Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. **AGUE SPECIFIC.**

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	"	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
EDISON'S PROJECTING KINETOSCOPE
AND PHONOGRAPH.
TIVOLI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 16TH MAY, at 9-30 P.M.
THURSDAY, 17TH MAY, at 9 P.M.
FRIDAY, 18TH MAY, at 9 P.M.
SATURDAY, 19TH MAY, at 9 P.M.
DOOR OPEN, AT 8-30 P.M.

A GRAND PROGRAMME of 35 PICTURES will be EXHIBITED.

SOME splendid New Views of Bombay will be exhibited by the KINETOSCOPE; also some Figures larger than life, never before seen in Bombay. During the intervals of the films, some attractive Transvaal war slides will be shown.

The ENTIRE EXHIBITION will be novel and unique, and will afford such an entertainment as has never before been presented in Bombay.

☞ NOTE THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Rs 1-8, Re. 1, Annas 12, 8 and 4.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform and Children under 12 half price to the first three classes.

Reserved seats can be booked on the day previous to either performance at THANAWALLA'S Cycle Works, Kalbadevi Road, or until 4 p.m. on the day of performance at the Theatre.

F. B. THANAWALLA,
Electrical Engineer, City and Guilds of London Institute.

A CONCERT,
Will be given at the
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
PRINCE'S DOCK,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 17TH INST.,
AT 9 P.M.

Front Seats, One Rupee. Back Seats, Eight Annas.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has APPOINTED WEDNESDAY, 23rd May, 1900, for the purpose of BALLOTING for a Member to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. T. W. Cuffe, who has resigned on proceeding to Europe.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m., till 4 p.m., on that day.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 14th May, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BALKRISHNA MOROBA VAKNIS, late of Bombay Hindu, deceased.

RADHABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, Executrix according to the tenor of the Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and Nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
D. B. BINNING.
The 2nd day of May, 1900.
BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR,
Petitioner's Attorney.

REMEMBER
MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles
CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.
FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS
BILLIARD TABLE
Complete in every respect.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON,
Prices and Particular on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT-AND POWER PLANT.
Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!!
Help the Britisher and British Industry.
BY SMOKING THE
"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

(Made in London by Messrs. J.B. JOHNSON & Co.,) and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transwaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"
ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.
85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.
OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8, Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anaemia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT STRAW BOATERS.—Firm Double-Brims, Stout Make, Rs. 4-8. Soft Felt Hats, Seal Black and Silver Gray, Rs. 9-8, Silk Lined. Smart Tweed Caps, from Rs. 4, Silk Lined.—ASQUITH and LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

FOR SALE.—A new pair of AGER'S STANDARD TELEGRAM CODE of 100,000 words. No reasonable offer refused. Apply No. "101," care of this Office.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SUIT No. 610 OF 1894.
Jan Mahomed Haji Abd Suttar
vs.
Haji Abdula Hajee Abd Suttar.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the receiver appointed in the above Suit, the following properties:—

LOT No. 3.—THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m.

Firstly.—All that undivided moiety or half share in all that piece or parcel of fazundari land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-three square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 77, and now under Ward B No. 1010 (1), Streets Nos. 37-39 and 41, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on the north, by the property of Seedick Haji Ebrahim, on the south, by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the west, by Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, and on the east, by the sweeper's passage, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the Ismael Hajee Oosman and Hajee Haroon Haji Adam, and also all that undivided moiety or half share in all that piece or parcel of fazundari vacant land or ground, situate, lying and being on the east side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-nine square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 78, and now under ward B No. 1010 (2) and Street No. 35, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north, by the property hereinafter lastly described; on the south, by the property of Haji Hamed Haji Abdulla Nurani, on the west, by Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, and on the east, by the sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Haji Esmail Haji Oosman and Haji Haroon Haji Adam.

Secondly.—All that undivided moiety or half share in all those two pieces or parcel of fazundari land with the messuage tenement or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 283 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 77, and now under Ward B No. 1010 (1), and Street Nos. 37, 39 and 41 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north, by the property of Seedick Haji Ebrahim, on the south, by the property hereinafter next described; on the west, by Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, and on the east, by the sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Haji Abdulla Haji Abd Suttar and Jan Mahomed Haji Abd Suttar and their tenants. And also all that undivided moiety or half share in all that piece or parcel of Fazundari vacant land or ground situate; lying and being on the east side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street; in the Island of Bombay; in the sub-district of Bombay; containing by admeasurement 169 1-8 square yards or thereabouts; formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 78, and now under ward B No. 1010, (2) and Street No. 35, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north, by the property hereinbefore lastly described, on the south, by the property of Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla Noorani, on the west, by Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, and on the east, by the sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Suttar and Jan Mahomed Hajee Abd Suttar and their tenants.

The undivided moieties secondly described in Lot 5 are the other moieties of the same two pieces of land as those first described in Lot 5. They are described separately only because that is the mode of description in the mortgage referred to in the conditions of sale.

LOT No. 4.—TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 17st instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, on the western side of Kambeker Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1229 and 1230, and new No. 8394, old Survey Nos. 2370 and 2371, and new Survey No. 3223, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Nos. 72 and 73, and now under No. 71, Plate Nos. 30, 32 and 31, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-three and three ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by the said Kambeker Street, on the west, by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Mahomed Khan Subedar Major, and on the south by the house of Bobra Gulam Husein Nulwalla, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jan Mahomed Haji Abd Suttar and Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Suttar.

LOT No. 5.—On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or fazandari ground with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house or stable erected and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay at Chunam Kiln or Atter Moholla, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, be the same, little more or less and bounded as follows:—Fronting on the north side thereof, that is to say, on or towards the north by the public road called or known by the name of Chunam Kiln or Atter Moholla Street, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the east by the public water passage, and on or towards the west by the house of Ali Mia Gowli, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 187, and was formerly in the occupation of Oomer Nurani, and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jan Mahomed Hajee Abd Suttar and Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Suttar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadya, Solicitors to the receiver.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public Auction at there Rooms, A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods &c.,

AT 1-30 P. M.
1 Handsome Victoria in very good order.
1 Strong built Miniature Brougham.
1 Second hand Office Shigram in good order.
1 Grey Arab, 14-2, quiet in harness.
1 Bay Pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Second hand English Landau in good condition, by Kesterton and Co.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 16th May, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF RAFTERS, PLANKS, C. I. PILLARS, PIPES, &c.

By order of Rao Bahadur Khappa Ballaram, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., in the compound of the Moon Mill, at or near the Sewri Cemetery, a quantity of teak rafters, and arees, teakwood pieces, planks, arches, centerings, glazed shutters, corrugated iron sheets, galvanized and C. I. pipes, truck, &c.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE PORCELAIN, PLATED, ENAMELLED, AND GLASSWARE, KEROSINE LAMPS, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Fakeer Mahomed Bharmal Khoja, Mahomed Fakeer Mahomed Khoja, and Gulamhusein Fakeermahomed Khoja, traded as glass and crockeryware marchants, in the name of Fakeermahomed Bharmal & Co., and also in the name of F. M. Bharmal & Co., insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 2 p.m., at the insolvent's shop and godowns in Sheik Memon Street (opposite the Lohar Chawl), consisting a quantity of enamelled and porcelainware, cups, saucers, plates, jugs, dishes, tiffin baskets dinner sets, teapots fry pans, sauce pans, grid irons, basins, flower vases, garden pots, hanging table, bracket, wall and standard lamps, chandeliers, candlesticks, cotton wicks, brass burners founts, chimneys, lamp fittings, plated spoons and forks, table cutlery, cruet stands, breakfast frames, toast racks, butter and sugar pots, biscuit boxes, muffineers, coffee pots, kerosine stoves, glasses, tumblers, decanters, water goglets, jars, spare shades, globes, panorama balls, tables, cup-boards, benches, shelvings, &c. &c.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN, BHATI AND GRASS LANDS AT GOREGAUM.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19 instant at 4 p.m., on the premises, in one lot, the following three pieces of land together with any buildings and sheds that may be standing on them, situate at Goregaum in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette district Thana.

(1) All that piece of land admeasuring about 50,725 square yards and bearing Survey No. 118, Pot No 1, Survey No. 117 Pot No. 1 Survey No. 92, Pot Nos. 5 and 6, and Survey No. 120, Pot Nos 7 and 8, and bounded on the east partly by the land of Rutton Trimbuckjee, partly of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi, and partly of Khot: on the west partly by the land of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi and partly of Cowasjee; on the north by the land of the khot; and on the south partly by the Land of Josa Omersey and party of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi.

(2) All that piece of land admeasuring about 7239 square yards and bearing Survey No. 92, Pot No. 8, and bounded on the east and west by the land of Cowasjee, on the north partly by the land of khot and partly by the public road, and on the south by the land of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi.

(3) All that piece of land admeasuring about 28,707 square yards and bearing Survey No. 97 and bounded on the east partly by the property of Cowasjee and partly by the property of Ramshing Ganesh Pardeshi on the west by the property of Ramshing Ganesh Pardeshi, on the north partly by the Public Road and partly by the property of Ruttonjee Trimbuckjee, and partly by that of khot, and on the south partly by the propery of Ramshing Ganesh Pardeshi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale by apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 16th May, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GOUNCHEE MOHOLLA OR MIRZA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Maganlal and Jehangir, Attorneys for Mahomedbhai Mahomedally Kajiji, the transferer of mortgage and mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Edulji Burjorji Daruvala, under the power of sale reserved to the transferer of mortgage and mortgagee, under the indenture of mortgage of the 30th day of November, 1889, and made between the said Edulji Burjorji Daruvala, of the one part and Vasudev Balaji of the other part, as also under the transfer of mortgage, dated the 6th May, 1896, and made between the said Vasudev Balaji of the one part and the said Mahomedbhai Mahomedally Kajiji of the other part, and as also under the deed of further charge, dated the 6th May, 1896, and made between the said Edulji Burjorji Daruvala of the one part and the said Mahomedbhai Mahomedally of the other, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co, will on SATURDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the building standing thereon, situate at Gounchee Moholla or Mirza Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under Nos. 21 and 22, and now under Ward Nos. 650 and 651, and Street Nos. 80, 82 and No. 1, and containing by admeasurement 263 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east by the passage and property of Bhawoo Krishna Vassoodev, on or towards the west by the property of the late Shapurji Sorabji, on the north by the sweeper's passage and the property of Jerbai, daughter of Dhunjibhoy Framji, and on the south by the said Gounchee Moholla.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Maganlal and Jehangir, attorneys for the mortgagee or of the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th May, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Custom House Road, Fort, above the offices of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., opposite the Custom House, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by Burroughs and Watts with balls, cues, gas lamp, etc., complete and in good order, ebonized cottage piano by Rose in perfect order, large size glass door office cupboards, wind-proof lamps, table ornaments, carpets, Dunlop tyre "Excelsior" bicycle, etc., the property of the late R. C. LEES, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

FIRST-CLASS OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.
SALE OF THE DIAMOND MILLS.

Under instructions of the mortgagee, Mr. Beg Mahomed Haji Abd Rahimon, acting under the power of sale reserved to him for that purpose under a certain indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th December, 1898, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, The Diamond Mills, Ld., a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, the property particularly described below:—

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications to be made to Messrs. Little & Co., Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold Foras land or ground, situate at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 17,134 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 64, 67, 225, 50, 52, 65, 78, 197, and 16, new Nos. 4949, 12812 2-B, 11935 and B-12792, new Survey Nos. 1-1935 and 5-1936, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward G. No. 3457, Street No. 921, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north, by the property of Naroo Mahomed, on or towards the south, by the Elphinstone Road and properties of Hosangji Hormusji Kharas and Goculdas Currumsee and Bhai Ramchunder, on or towards the west, by the tank belonging to Dhun Mills, Limited, and on or towards the east, by the public passage, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Bhai Bhasker and then of Homee N. A. Wadia, and are now in the occupation of Diamond Mills, together with the Mill buildings, engine house, boilers, water tank, and all other buildings and erections and all fixtures, fences, ditches, ways, water-courses, lights, sewers, drains, wells, lights, easements, privileges, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof, actually or by reputation, belonging or in anywise appertaining or usually held or occupied therewith or reputed to belong or be appurtenant thereto, and all and singular the plant and machinery and all other the steam and other engines, boilers, machines, fixed and moveable machinery, plant, apparatus, and all tools, fixtures, implements, and utensils erected, fixed, or placed upon the said hereditaments and premises, and which are comprised in the mortgage above referred to.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, above the shop of Messrs. Mehta Brothers and nearly opposite Singer's Sewing Machine Depot, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of A. ROBBINS, Esq.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the following consisting of a collection of figures of wild and domestic animals, bentwood sofas, arm and light chairs by Jacob Joseph Kahn, ladies' fans, albums, ladies' work boxes, dressing case and companions, centre pieces, wall brackets, clocks, and time-pieces, deed boxes, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 245 of 1896.

Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Chowksey ....Plaintiff.
Versus
Framjee Hosangjee Kharas and others..........Defendants.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sale by Public Auction, at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed properties, in 6 lots by order of Messrs. Nusserwanji Rustomji Chowksey and Framji Hosangjee Kharas, the surviving Trustees of a Gujerati writing of settlement, dated 17th July, 1889, made by one Hosangjee Hormusjee Kharas, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made in the above suit, bearing date the 9th day of September, 1897.

All those 3 several pieces of Foras freehold new salt batty ground situate at the proposed Foras Road, near the Textile Mill in the City of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 2997 and 2962, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 3037 and Street No. 502, all which pieces of land containing by admeasurement 30,000 square yards or thereabouts, one of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east in part by the property of R. A. Wadia, in part by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart. [and in part by the property of Cashinath Dewjee Dhuru, on or towards the west in part by the said properties of the said Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., and C. D. Dhuru and in part by the property of N. N. Wadia, on or towards the north by the proposed Foras Road, and on or towards the south by the property of the new Century Mill, the second of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east by the property bearing new Survey No. 2963, on or towards the west by the property of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., on or towards the north by a public water drain, and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Road; and the third of which pieces of land is bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of the said Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., on or towards the west and north by a public water drain, and on or towards the south by the proposed Foras Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. N. M. Cama, Solicitor, at his office, No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Harbour View," Colaba Causeway (3rd floor), on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also bamboo and cane furniture, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, superior table and wall ornaments, handsome China and bronze vases, hanging and table lamps, first-rate pictures, Indian carpets, wearing apparel, books, hand-sewing machine, glassware, crockery, gent's and lady's saddles, compasses, bull terrier dog, etc., the property of the late R. W. LIEBSCHWAGER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

SALE OF THE YACHT MURIEL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned Yacht belonging to the estate of the late R. W. LIEBSCHWAGER, Esq.

The sailing Yacht Muriel register tonnage, 10·83, length about 39 feet, breadth about 11 feet, and depth about 7 feet, built in 1895, as she now lies off Apollo Bunder, where she can be inspected any day before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th May, 1900.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece goods, twist, and other sundry goods—

A quantity of piece goods, such as shirtings, dhooties, jaconets, &c.
3 bales grey dhooties 6 and 7 yards.
On account of the concerned—
8 bales coloured checks.
3 cases fast red colour.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 112 BALES GREY PIECE-GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 21st inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Sheth Shankerparsad Hariparsad and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Runjee Purdhan—

About 112 bales grey piece goods.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap brass copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, mahogany sideboard, marble slabs, old troops mess utensils and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, RICE IN BAGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seeds, grainsweepings, waste papers and sundries.

Also

On account and at the risk of whomsoever it may concern—
500 bags rice from Armenian Ghat to Warora, Invoice No. 1 of 12-1-1900.
124 bags rice from Goalando to Wari Bunder, Invoice No. 4 of 31-1-1900.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

On TUESDAY, the 29th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel.

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of tables, chairs, cupboards, stools, benches, lamps, street (hanging) lamps for railway carriage lamps, and fittings for signals, bottom glasses or bowls for railway carriage roof lamps, paint tins empty, Theodolite with stand, zinc lining for packing cases, leather scrap, rubber scrap, coir matting, copying presses, old iron, winches crab and gantry, pump with fittings, brass screws, old files, pieces of glasses, packing cases in heap, old barrels in heap, iron bands of barrels, old clothing, scrap paper, pulley blocks, and sundry other stores, also a road lorry four wheeled complete and in good order, suitable for carrying heavy loads such as bales, &c., from Mills.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within 14 days after the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 16th May, 1900.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen..................	Qts. Rs.	20	0
Do. of 6 Dozen..................	Pts. Rs.	19	8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

CLUB BLEND,
CLUB BLEND,
CLUB BLEND,
CLUB BLEND.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF THE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI PREMABHAI, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....................	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE;
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBORN, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000.)
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 ...	45	0
Do. do. do. No. 2 ...	70	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	55	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55	0

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	2
„ FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. ...	2	8
Do. do. No. 2 „ ...		4
„ BULL'S EYE KODAK, No. 2	3	4
„ Do. do. No. 4...	5	0
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to
Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85 Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

RECEIVED Musical Plates, Decanters, Tumblers, Glasses, Dishes, Lamps, etc.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICERS of the W. R. MESS of H. M. S. "MAGDALA" do not HOLD themselves responsible for any DEBTS Contracted by their STEWARD.

SIR GEORGE COTTON ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to SIR GEORGE COTTON ENTERTAINMENT FUND will be good enough to send the AMOUNTS of their subscription to any of the following.

JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
DARASHAH RATANJI CHICHGAR,
For the Working Committee.

8th May, 1900.

NOTICE.

AN ADDRESS will be given on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 P.M., by Members of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchant's Association and other Piece Goods Dealers in the ASSOCIATION HALL (Mr. Moolji Jaitha's Cloth Market), to SIR GEORGE COTTON, Kt., on his retirement from India.

Bombay, 14th May, 1900.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, London, S. W.

BOMBAY.

ANNUAL SALE.—The USUAL ANNUAL SALE will take place on June 5th, 6th and 7th. On the First date Ticket holders only will be admitted.

GENERAL MANAGER.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

THE EXAMINATION in BOOK-KEEPING will be held in the Elphinstone High School, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M. (Bombay Time).

Candidates must provide all their writing materials. Specimens of the writing paper which must be used in the Examination may be seen on the School Notice Board.

A. G. WRIGHT, M.A.,
Principal, Elphinstone High School.

Bombay, 14th May, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

NOTICE is hereby given that the UNDERSIGNED will LET the NOVELTY THEATRE from 1st May, 1900, for a period of 6 months on account and at the risk of the sublessee, Mr. DAYABHAI DHOLSAJI JAVERI the proprietor of the DESHI NATAK MANDALI. Applications for such lease may be made to Mr. SORABJI C. DHONDI, Byculla Terrace.—Dated this April 1900,

COWASJEE PALONJEE KHATAO.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE Company has a LARGE and VARIED STOCK of TELEPHONES of the latest and most approved designs.

Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.

Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

Railway Telephones for Railway Signal Work.

Mining and Engine House Telephones.

Portable Military or Field Telephones, for Rifle Ranges and field operations in temporary or standing camps.

Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for Installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.

The Company also SUPPLY Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, Lightning conductors, Medical Induction Coils, &c.

For terms, and particulars apply to the

SECRETARY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST POST FREE.

MESSRS. W. NEWMAN & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
WELL KNOWN
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS.
PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES, &c., &c.,
CAN BE HAD
FROM
MEERZA MOHAMED TUCKEE BINDAHNEEM,
STATIONERY DEPOT,
23RD ROAD,
MANDALAY.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechoen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,240
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial Bank of India	{10,000 15,000}	100	{ 100 75 }	nil	75
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	79
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£20 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	205
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	20
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 (12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs2	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	—	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	375
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,735
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	450
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	650
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	540
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	370
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	350
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	670
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs3	315
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs2	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	315
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	4	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	530
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	1900	500	500	Nil	200
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 3	350
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	435
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130xd
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	420
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	2	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs55	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	11,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.82	57
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	175
Lord Reay Mig	445	1,000	1,000	30	250
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	590
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1795
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	47½
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1425
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	230
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	16
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	2742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	550
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	760
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	490
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1825
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	535
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	260
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdRs1	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	155
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,525
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,660
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	79
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	530
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	185
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	165
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	381
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	148
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	230	0	12 pr. ct.	130
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	495
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		5	1020
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	156
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	27½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I R Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	4 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	485

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 0-42a. Low water, 5-46m., 6-32a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Empire of India Life Assurance Company, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.

Farewell Entertainment to Sir George Cotton, Town Hall, 5-15 p.m.

Tivoli Theatre, Projecting Kinetoscope and Phonograph, 9-30 p.m.

CRICKET FIXTURES.—A meeting of the secretaries of the leading native cricket clubs will be held to-day, at 6 p.m., in the Elphinstone Cricket Club's Rooms, Esplanade, to arrange cricket fixtures for the ensuing season.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, &c., per s. s. Umzinto, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Friday and Saturday, the 18th and 19th instant, respectively.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mr. B. K. Mody will deliver a lecture on temperance this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the People's Free Reading Room and Library, Fort, under the auspices of Lodge "Humata" No. 41, of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

SIR GEORGE COTTON'S FAREWELL.—An address will be given to-morrow, Tuesday, at 4-30 p.m., by some of the members of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association and other piecegoods dealers in the Association hall (Mr. Moolji Jaitha's Cloth Market) to Sir George Cotton, Kt., on his retirement from India.

MIDDAY ROBBERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Essoof Peer Mahomed was charged before Mr. M. A. Jinnah, with robbery. The complainant, Namdeo Narayen, was going along Duncan Road about midday, on Wednesday last, when he accidentally collided with the accused, who turned round and assaulted him severely, and then relieved him of his watch as he lay on the ground. Accused was arrested, and was, on conviction, sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

REFUSING TO STAND A DRINK.—Before Mr. M. A. Jinnah, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Abdul Ganny, a man of bad character, was charged with fracturing the right wrist of a Mahomedan, named Cassum, by means of a bamboo stick. The evidence showed that, at Null Bazar, on Saturday last, the accused asked the complainant to stand him a drink, which the complainant refused, and was thereupon assaulted. Accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE ZARTHUSTRIAN GATHAS.—Dr. L. H. Mills of Oxford, has published the text of the Zarthustrian Gathas in a neat and handy volume, entitled "The Metrical Version of the Gathas" and has dedicated the volume to the memory of Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit, through whose munificence the chair of Zend Philology was endowed in the Oxford University. Considering the great service Dr. Mills is rendering to the Parsees in the exposition of their religion the book deserves their support and Mr. Sorab P. N. Wadia (Cumballa Hill) would be glad to get subscribers for this book. From a literary point of view, the copious notes and annotations add to the merits of the book and as a "hymn book" for prayers the book has its own value. The price is 7s. 6d.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Motilal Manoredas, a mehta, in the employ of one Motichand Dewchand, was again placed at the bar on charges of committing criminal breach of trust as a servant of Rs. 4,100 entrusted to him by his master on the 30th April last. Accused was further charged with having attempted to commit suicide on the same day. The facts of the case have been already reported. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the defence. The defence was that the accused having suffered losses took a dose of opium. He took the money home with him; and the whole of it was recovered. Accused was discharged. On the second charge of having attempted suicide, he was sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE VICTORIA MILL.—The coroner concluded his inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Bhagubai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years. The deceased and her husband both worked as labourers in the Victoria Mill, Gaumdev, on Saturday afternoon. She and other labourers were engaged in assisting bricklayers and handing them pans of bricks and mortars when a heap of earth, that had been piled up on one side of a tank in the compound of the mill, gave way, burying the deceased and other labourers. The deceased on being extricated from under the debris was found to be dead. Mr. David Gostling, partner in the firm of Messrs. Gostling and Morris, architects said we had inspected the tank in the compound of the mill and ascertained that the masonry of the seat on the north side of the tank was constructed in pieces. In his opinion the earth gave way owing to the running water from the springs and that it was a pure accident. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE GORAI-BORIVLI ROAD.—A correspondent writes:—Of the badness of the Gorai-Borivli Road (in Salsette), I need not speak; it has passed into a proverb. I wish to solicit the attention of the authorities to the ferry plying across the Ambavni creek. I sympathise with the contractor. He expected much, but he must get very little, the road leading to the ferry having been displaced and washed away. But I must also sympathise with the ferry passengers Life is concerned. I, therefore, express the hope that better ferry boats than now in use and experienced men will be retained for the purpose of conveying passengers across the channel.—An experimental post has been introduced in the village of Gorai in Salsette. By this system, one improvement appears to have been effected. Letters can be registered and money orders also. But the system has drawbacks also. Formerly letters posted at Gorai were delivered next day in Bombay before 9 a.m.; now they are not received here before 12 (noon). Letters posted at Bombay and directed to Gorai reach now to their destination later than they used to do before the improved system was thought of. I have only to mention these drawbacks and the postal authorities will readily give attention to the matter.

DAMAUN NEWS.—It has now transpired, upon a proper investigation, that three of the deaths during the last month, which were put down as from plague, were caused by the bites of a cat which had become rabid and which after it had bitten the three unfortunate persons, one after another, was destroyed. After the bites, fever and pains as in plague supervened and terminated fatally.—The old compounder of the Government Dispensary Mr. Amritrao Sakharam, a Purbhoo, returned here from Goa, *via* Bombay, on the evening of Saturday, 12th inst., and next day fell sick. Dr. John Moniz was sent for and he at once diagnosed it as a case of cholera and made a report to the chief of police who sent information of it to the acting Governor Major Roncon, and his Excellency thereupon ordered the health officer Dr. Menesse to attend to the case. By proper remedies a change for the better has been noticed this (14th) morning and hope is entertained that he will recover.—A Ghanchi of Ghanchi Vad in the village of Lower Damaun died this morning of cholera. He came from Bulsar and it is supposed he brought the infection from that place.—A Sagar of Upper Damaun, outside the Fort, also died, to-day, of cholera, and he too is said to have come from Bulsar.—Two Hindoos, one in Katheria and the other in Kharewadi who were severely attacked with plague, each having several buboes, have both recovered.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, Ganoo Atmaram, Bhomia Bhawoo, Ganput Balla and Luximon Govind, from eleven to twelve years of age, were charged with housebreaking and theft. The evidence showed that the boys had committed burglary about a month ago in a house at Lohar Chawl belonging to a watchmaker, named Dinanath Damodar. Complainant had lost property worth about Rs. 3,000 in all, out of which about Rs. 242 worth of "sarrees" and pots were recovered from two marwarees, named Fulchand avi chand and Sagarachand Manekchand. Mr. Olliviera, pleader, who appeared for the third accused admitted the offence and urged that the boy's mother would undertake to look after him and to reform his ways. His Worship remarked that there had been an absolute epidemic of juvenile crime lately, and it had very largely taken the form of house-breaking and theft. Each of the accused was sentenced to six years in the Sassoon Reformatory.—In another case arising out of the above, Inspector Barnett charged the two marwarees as receivers of the stolen pots. Their defence was that, being new arrivals in Bombay, they did not know better. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, who appeared for the marwarees, stated that his clients were ignorant of the law, and had committed a stupid mistake in buying the property from the boys. His Worship convicted the marwarees and sentenced them each to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.

Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.

Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

LAND SETTLEMENTS IN BENGAL.

MR. DUTT'S LETTER TO THE VICEROY.

MR. ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT writes on the above subject as follows:—My Lord,—In continuation of my previous letters on Land Settlements in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Bombay, I ask leave to submit the present letter to your Excellency about Bengal. I have passed all my official life in Bengal districts, and among Bengal cultivators, and I venture to hope that such facts as I am able to lay before your Lordship about the agricultural condition of the Province will receive your Lordship's consideration. I will not enter into any matters of controversy; I will endeavour to make my letter a brief and clear statement of facts.

HISTORY OF THE BENGAL ZEMINDARS UNDER THE AFGHAN RULE.

As far back as we can obtain any evidence of a historical nature, we always find the Province of Bengal parcelled out among Zemindars, who were virtually rulers within their respective estates. When the Afghans conquered Bengal, they carved out estates, here and there, for military Commanders and Jaiguidars, but left Hindoo Zemindars generally in possession of the estates which they had inherited from their fathers. Mahomedan Kazis and Kotwals performed judicial and police work in towns, but within their own estates the Hindu Zemindars were left with their old powers. They levied rents preserved peace and order, settled disputes, and led large armies. One of these Hindoo Zemindars helped the Afghan Emperor of Delhi about 1280 A.D., with his own troops against an insurgent chief; and when Bengal became independent of Delhi in the following century, one of the Hindoo Zemindars had sufficient influence and military power to make himself King of Bengal, and to leave the throne to his son.

HISTORY OF THE BENGAL ZEMINDARS UNDER THE MOGHAL RULE.

Bengal was once more brought under the rule of Delhi by the Emperor Akbar in the sixteenth century and Hindu Zemindars continued to hold the same position, and to exercise the same political and military powers, as they had done under the Afghans. We read in the *Ayeen Akbari* that the Zemindars of Bengal were mostly Kayests by caste, that the militia force in the Province consisted of 23,330 cavalry, 801,150 infantry, 1,170 elephants, 4,260 guns, and 4,400 boats; and that the revenue of Bengal, including Orissa, was Rs. 14,961,483, or in round numbers about Rx. 1,500,000. Similarly Behar had a militia force of 11,415 cavalry, 449,350 infantry, and 100 boats, and paid a revenue of Rs. 5,547,985, or in round numbers about Rx. 500,000. (*Ayeen Akbari*, vol. ii., Col. Jarret's translation, pp. 129 and 158.) Roughly speaking, the land revenue of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa demanded from the Zemindars by the Government of Akbar, but perhaps never fully collected, was about two "Krors." The land revenue of the same Provinces actually collected in 1897-98 was Rs. 39,782,190, or nearly four *Krors*.

REAL POSITION OF THE BENGAL ZEMINDARS.

My Lord, I have thought it necessary to state these facts because speakers and writers on Indian subjects sometimes make the mistake of supposing that Zemindars were mere middlemen and rent collectors under the Mahomedan rulers, and that they were raised to the status of landlords, in the English sense of the word, by Lord Cornwallis. This is not the fact. Zemindars have not only been "de facto" landlords, but also 'de facto' rulers within their own estates, since the dawn of history. They performed the same necessary and useful part in the history of Bengal, previous to the British rule, that the barons of Europe performed, or were supposed to perform, in the Middle Ages. They preserved peace and order within their own estates, repressed crime and punished offenders, adjudicated cases and protected labourers and cultivators and represented and maintained the royal authority and influence. Their system of administration was no doubt rude, their exercise of power was often arbitrary, and their forces were often engaged in warring with each other, as was the case in Europe down to the eighteenth century. But in spite of all this, the Zemindars of Bengal played a useful and necessary part in the history of those times; they maintained order in the interior where the king or Subahdar had no means and no agency to preserve the peace; they settled disputes, adjudicated cases, and punished crime; and they encouraged learning and arts in their courts. The literature and traditions of Bengal reflect to this day the position and influence which Zemindars occupied in the political and social economy of the Province.

POLICY OF WARREN HASTINGS.

When the British became the virtual rulers of Bengal in the latter half of the eighteenth century, the Zemindars of Bengal necessarily lost some of their influence and power. Feudalism had died a natural death in Europe, and it was inevitable that such quasi-feudal powers as the Zemindars exercised before should also be withdrawn. Warren Hastings deprived them of their judicial and police powers, and bestowed those powers on newly created District Collectors and Police Officers. I will not enter into a discussion as to whether this was wisely or hastily done, but it is obvious that the step was inevitable, for under a modern system of rule the functions of the Judge and the Police can be exercised only by officers of the Crown. But when Warren Hastings imprisoned defaulting Zemindars, sold their estates to outsiders for arrears, or let them out on short leases, he scarcely acted with sufficient regard to the ancient traditions of the Province, or to the position which the hereditary landlords had held for centuries among their people.

POLICY OF LORD CORNWALLIS.

Lord Cornwallis acted with a truer appreciation of the spirit of Indian institutions. He did not render back to the Zemindars those judicial and police powers of which they had been deprived, but he wisely sought to secure to them that honoured place which they had held for centuries. With the true instincts of a noble-man, he saw that it was not good for the people, or for the rulers, that the estates of the ancient houses should pass into the hands of shroffs and money-lenders and other auction purchasers; and with the true instincts of a statesman he endeavoured to give the Zemindars of Bengal the motive and the opportunity to extend cultivation, to accumulate capital, and to improve the country. All the estates of Bengal were very severely assessed after an elaborate enquiry, but this assessment, made with a strict regard to the interests of the Government, was declared to be permanent, by the famous Regulation of 1793.

RESULTS OF THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

My Lord, this Permanent Settlement of the land revenues of Bengal is sometimes condemned by writers who merely look upon it as a loss to the Government revenue. But administrators who have lived and worked in Bengal districts, and have studied the far-reaching and beneficial results of Lord Cornwallis's policy, do not share this opinion. In the first place, the placing of a limit to the Government demand in the permanently settled tracts of Bengal has enabled the Government, by subsequent legislation, to limit the demand of the Zemindars themselves from the actual cultivators; and the cultivators of Bengal are therefore more prosperous, more resourceful, and better able to help themselves in years of bad harvest, than cultivators in any other part of India. In the second place the limitation of the State demand has fostered agricultural enterprise, extended cultivation, and led to the accumulation of some capital in the hands of private proprietors, a result which far-sighted administrators wish to bring about in other parts of India. This capital is expended in fostering trades and industries, in supporting schools, dispensaries, and charitable institutions, in excavating tanks and wells, and lastly in supporting the poorer classes in seasons of distress and famine. I may cite here the remarkable instance of the late Maharajah of Darbhanga who altogether expended a hundred thousand pounds sterling in relief works and in remissions of rent, during the famine of 1897. In the third place, the modest capital accumulated is not retained in the hands of a few exclusive houses in Bengal; it is fairly distributed among intelligent, enterprising, and industrious men in all districts and of all classes; it passes from those who are unworthy to those who prove themselves to be worthy; it encourages professions, education and culture, and it promotes generally the well-being of all classes and thereby indirectly help the revenues of the country. Fourthly and lastly, the policy of Lord Cornwallis has confirmed the loyalty of the most substantial classes of the people, and through them of the entire people, towards the ruling power. All who have anything at stake look on the British rule in India, not only as a just and enlightened system of administration, but as a Government with which their own interests are intimately associated, as a Government whose permanence means the well-being of the people. In the dark days of the Mutiny of 1857, there was no disaffection in Bengal, and in the words of Mr. Seton Karr, "the Sepoys took to the villages and the jungles, and then they literally melted away before the impassive demeanour, the want of sympathy, and the silent loyalty of the Zemindars." And your Excellency is aware that in the present year of a British war in South Africa, Bengal Zemindars have been the foremost, among all the loyal communities of India, in their enthusiastic support of the British cause; and that their influence and their example and their exertions have told on all classes of the people, and evoked a general and enthusiastic expression of loyalty throughout the country.

RENT LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTIVATORS.

The Regulation of 1793, making a Permanent Settlement of the land revenue payable by Zemindars contained at the same time a promise to enact laws in the future for the protection of cultivators. This pledge was first redeemed by the Government of Lord Canning by Act X. of 1859, which prohibited the enhancement of rents except on certain well defined and equitable grounds. These provisions of the law of 1859 were upheld by the subsequent Act VIII. of 1868; and lastly the occupancy rights of cultivators were largely extended by the Tenancy Act of 1885, which was drawn up under the Government of Lord Ripon and passed by the Government of Lord Dufferin. These rent laws of Bengal have given adequate protection to cultivators; and it will be found on enquiry that the rents generally realized by Bengal Zemindars are fair and moderate, and permit the cultivators of the soil to save in good years for years of bad harvests.

PROPORTION OF RENT TO PRODUCE IN BENGAL DISTRICTS.

My Lord, during a period of over 25 years that was employed as a Revenue Officer in different districts in Bengal, I had occasion to make such enquirie for myself; and I found that the rents generallys realised by Bengal Zemindars were about one-sixth of the gross produce in some districts, and were even less in others. I have, since then, compared the results of my own enquires with the figures contained in Sir W. Hunter's "Statistical Accounts of Bengal," published in 1875 and subsequent years, and I note below the figuers given in Sir William Hunter's work. The "Statistical Accounts" do not, unfortunately, give the average produce and the average rents for all districts in Bengal; but for almost every district for which figures are available in the work, they have been reproduced by me in the list given in the next paragraph. I have used the letters (a) and (b) to indicate, generally, superior and inferior lands according to their produce.

Produce and Rent in Bengal shown in figures as given in "Statistical Accounts of Bengal."

District		Produce per Acre. £	s.	d.	Rent per Acre. £	s.	d.	Proportion of Rent to Produce. per cent
24 Perganas	(a)	5	2	0	0	18	0	18·7
	(b)	2	2	0	0	9	0	
Nadiya	(a)	3	3	0	0	7	6	13·8
	(b)	0	13	6	0	3	0	
Jessor	(a)	3	13	6	0	9	0	12·3
Midnapur	(a)	3	15	0	0	9	0	12·0
Hugli	(a)	3	12	0	1	1	0	23·4
	(b)	1	10	0	0	9	0	
Howrah	(a)	3	8	0	0	18	0	25·0
	(b)	2	0	0	0	9	0	
Bankura	(a)	2	17	0	0	14	3	25·5
	(b)	1	14	6	0	9	0	
Birbhum	(a)	4	3	0	0	18	0	22·7
	(b)	1	16	0	0	9	0	
Dacca	(a)	4	13	0	0	10	6	11·2
Backergunj	(b)	1	16	0	0	5	8	15·7
Faridpur	(b)	1	10	0	0	3	9	12·5
Mymensing	(a)	5	2	0	0	18	0	17·3
	(b)	2	14	0	0	9	0	
Noakhali	(a)	3	5	0	0	9	0	13·8
Tipperah	(a)	3	12	0	0	18	0	24·5
	(b)	1	18	3	0	9	0	
Dinajpur	(b)	1	16	0	0	9	0	25·0
Rajshahi	(b)	1	13	0	0	9	0	27·2
Pabna	(a)	3	15	0	0	9	0	12·0
Gaya	(a)	3	12	0	0	18	0	21·1
	(b)	2	10	5	0	9	0	
Manbhum	(b)	1	12	0	0	9	0	23·1
Balasor	(a)	1	0	0	0	6	0	28·1
	(b)	0	12	0	0	3	0	

NB.—All districts for which figures are given in Sir William Hunter's work are included in the above list, except Burdwan, Rangpur and Malda for which the figures given are obviously incorrect. Rents for Burdwan and Rangpur have been over-estimated, and rents for Malva under-estimated. The average rent for the twenty districts named above is about twenty per cent. of the produce; and if the value of straw was included in the produce in all districts the proportion of rent would be still less.

My Lord, the figures given in Sir William Hunter's work, and quoted above, were compiled about 30 years ago. Since then the prices of food grains have risen in Bengal higher than the rents of lands, and the Tenancy Act of 1885 has given a wider protection to cultivators than existed before. If an enquiry were now made, district by district, as to the average produce including straw, and the average rents of Bengal, the rents now generally realized will be found to be below one fifth or one-sixth the gross produce in most districts. It will, therefore, appear that the Permanent Settlement of Bengal and the subsequent Rent Acts have secured all the results which they were intended to secure. They have extended cultivation, fostered enterprise and works of public utility, and maintained in Bengal an intelligent, influential and loyal class of landlords, the strongest supporters of British Rule in India. They have protected cultivators, moderated rents, and enabled the poorer classes to save something in good years for years of bad harvest. They have decreased the indebtedness of the cultivating classes, and enabled them to live in better houses, use better utensils, and save more in agricultural stock and in silver jewellery, than their fathers did before. And lastly, moral advancement has kept pace with material advancement, and the Bengal cultivator of the present day is better read, better informed, more self-reliant, more able to defend his own interests, than he was before.

My Lord, these are blessings which have been secured to the Bengal landlord and the Bengal cultivator by the Permanent Settlement and by the successive Rent Laws of Bengal. But I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not at the present time ask for the extension of the Bengal system to other parts of India; I have not made any such suggestion in the three letters which I have had the honour to address to your Excellency. Each Province in India has its own land system, under which the people have lived for generations, and with which the people are familiar; and it is possible, under each land system, to afford adequate protection to the cultivator against frequent re-assessments and undue enhancements. What I have asked, My Lord, is that such protection be granted to the cultivator of each Province under the land system under which he lives. I have prayed that where the cultivator pays direct to the State, the impracticable rule of realizing one-half the net produce or one-third the gross produce be abandoned, and the rule of fixing one-fifth the gross produce as the maximum of rent be adopted. I have prayed that where the revenue is paid by landlords, one-half of their assets be fixed as the Government revenue, as is done in the N. W. Provinces of India. I have prayed that where no Permanent Settlement has been made, the period of each recurring settlement be fixed at thirty years as in the N. W. Provinces of India. And I have prayed that where districts have been once surveyed and settled, a rise in prices be made the sole ground of enhancement in future settlements, as was proposed by the Marquis of Ripon in 1882. I sincerely trust and hope that these proposals, which are moderate and practicable, and which do not in any way modify the principles of the different land systems in the different Provinces, will find acceptance with your Excellency's Government.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The third annual general meeting will be held to-day, when the following report will be submitted:—

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report for the year ending 28th February 1900, together with the revenue accounts and balance-sheet for the period, which show that the Company continues to make very satisfactory progress During the year 753 life proposal were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting to Rs. 19,60,550. Of this number 498 have resulted in policies and the remainder have either been declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by proposers, or are awaiting completion. The new assurance effected during the year amounted to Rs. 8,52,750, and the premiums in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 40,093-12-0. This result compares most favourably with that of the third year's working of other Life Offices. The total number of policies in force on the books of the Company is 1,151, assuring in the aggregate Rs. 24,05,350 and of this amount Rs. 2,77,500 are re-insured. Claims, arising from the death of 7 persons for the aggregate amount of Rs. 21,000, were paid during the year. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of the risks, as is evidenced by the fact that so few claims have occurred during a time, when, owing to pestilence of the utmost severity, an exceptionally high mortality has been experienced in the country. The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained, and the aggregate expenditure of conducting the business only amounted to Rs. 39,444-15-8. If this aggregate be set against the premium income, the ratio comes out as 35·1 for the third year—a result which is not only far below the average but, it is believed, the lowest recorded by any Company of the same age.

The Life Assurance Fund, which, at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 48,835-8-6, has been increased by Rs. 38,248-15-2 and now amounts to Rs. 87,084-7-8. Out of this amount your directors propose to write off Rs. 1,797-6-6, being the whole amount of the expenses for Agency Extension.

Bonds aggregating Rs. 1,73,850 have been issued and the premiums in respect thereof amount to Rs. 1,774-10-0. The business is of a satisfactory character, and shows signs of increasing in amount.

The directors retiring by rotation are Mr. Chubildas Laloobhoy and Mr. D. Gostling, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry, also retire and offer themselves for reelection. The Directors, on the advice of the consulting actuary, recommend a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum to shareholders for the last year. The board of directors desire the co-operation of the shareholders and policyholders in pointing out to their friends the benefits of life assurance and the very favourable terms on which assurances may be obtained in this Company.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 15.

Tuesday:—Pressure has risen slightly to briskly in North Punjab and Central Burma and has fallen slightly to briskly in west of the Central Provinces and adjacent districts. A shallow depression is lying over South Punjab. Few showers have fallen in Burma, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Simla and Mussoorie hills, Central India, Rajputana and North Ganjam. Most Important falls are:—Udaipur one inch; and Jodhpur and Nowgong from quarter to half inch. Mean temperature is from four to six degrees below normal in Rajputana and Central India and four and half degrees in excess in Assam and Mysore. Day temperature is from seven to nine degrees in defect in Rajputana and Central India.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on the 14th May 1900:—

	Bhavnagger Para. In.	ct.	Dhola. In.	ct.	Jetalsi. In.	ct.
Previous total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rainfall on the 8th inst.	1	59	0	10	0	0
Total up to date	1	59	0	10	0	0

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF MAY, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·823	E	5	99·1	80·6	39	...	1·12	−2·91
Sirsa	29·796	SE	5	98·3	80·1	54	...	1·28	−1·13
Delhi	29·831	W	2	93·7	77·0	56	...	2·6	−0·87
Agra	29·837	SE	4	99·0	77·9	60	0·10	1·29	−0·44
Cawnpore	29·8·3	ESE	5	99·9	76·6	50	0·09	1·52	...
Allahabad	29·881	WSW	5	102·6	77·3	55	...	5·00	+2·81
Jhansi	29·828	S	6	102·3	77·1	48	...	1·20	−0·54
Jacobabad	29·808	S	3	107·9	81·6	43	...	0·20	−1·13
Karachi	29·874	W	10	93·9	79·7	73	...	0·18	−1·66
Jeypore	29·860	NNW	3	95·2	70·6	61	0·07	0·63	−1·14
Ajmere	29·862	S	3	92·4	75·6	61	..	0·82	−0·78
Deesa	29·868	WNW	12	100·6	77·1	68	...	0·40	−0·20
Ahmedabad	29·877	W	7	98·7	75·1	74	0·03	0·58	...
Bhuj	29·877	WNW	14	101·3	76·9	78	...	0·10	−0·53
Jamnagar	29·846	W	21	95·1	77·2	74	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·895	W	12	103·9	76·2	74	...	0·02	−0·78
Bhownagar Para	29·875	NW	10	93·6	75·8	67	..	1·34	...
Veraval	29·896	SW	5	86·1	77·8	86	...	0·06	..
Neemuch	29·870	NW	8	96·0	75·0	67	...	0·28	−0·90
Indore	29·83	NW	5	97·8	78·6	44	...	0·12	−1·05
Saugor	29·838	E	2	96·9	76·6	46	0·01	0·58	−2·09
Jubulpore	29·812	ENE	5	98·0	78·6	34	...	2·31	−0·80
Hoshangabad	29·831	SW	4	106·6	82·7	41	...	0·40	−1·81
Khandwa	29·843	NW	9	102·2	58·6	47	..	0·21	−1·30
Raipur	29·822	ENE	8	106·5	81·0	47	..	2·46	−0·52
Nagpur	29·816	NNE	7	107·7	82·5	33	...	0·63	−2·80
Amraoti	29·831	WNW	7	106·3	79·8	28	...	0·20	−2·50
Akola	29·834	W	9	105·7	81·8	46	...	0·05	−2·97
Surat	29·885	SW	4	91·7	78·1	68	...	0·10	−0·28
Malegaon	29·869	WNW	5	101·8	74·1	53	...	0·06	−1·43
Bombay	29·913	NNE	9	91·4	81·2	74	..	0·00	−0·93
Poona	29·910	WSW	15	99·1	69·9	34	..	0·01	−2·59
Ahmednagar	29·89	NW	11	99·4	70·9	65	..	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	SSW	13	100·4	72·2	40	...	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·852	NE	11	105·7	78·9	41	..	1·07	−2·11
Ratnagiri	29·893	NNW	9	91·4	78·9	63	..	1·25	+0·34
Belgaum	29·86	NNW	14	97·3	65·8	56	..	1·65	−3·47
Goa	29·907	NW	16	88·9	·0·9	74	..	0·01	...
Karwar	29·896	NW	11	90·2	80·5	69	...	0·08	−3·31
Mangalore	29·907	NW	5	90·3	81·4	71	...	0·30	−5·38
Calicut	29·876	NW	8	91·2	82·4	76	...	9·13	−3·61
Cochin	29·887	NNE	...	91·5	80·6	79	...	20·63	+0·67
Bangalore	29·871	NW	8	96·3	75·8	59	..	1·87	−5·80
Secunderabad	29·821	ESE	8	107·8	80·8	63	...	1·51	−2·55
Masulipatam	29·83	S	12	94·1	83·5	80	...	4·51	−4·65
Bellary	29·863	NW	7	103·7	83·8	37	..	2·62	−1·42
Cuddapah	29·809	W	3	110·3	81·0	45	..	1·56	−5·22
Madras	29·846	S	11	93·5	82·5	74	..	5·21	−16·55
Coimbatore	29·876	SW	2	99·4	74·1	91	0·06	9·93	+1·01
Trichinopoly	29·847	Calm	4	101·6	78·3	68	...	8·68	−3·75
Negapatam	29·819	S	12	99·0	81·0	72	...	17·31	−14·75
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	29·866	E	6	93·3	82·3	77	...	1·46	−1·70

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Lahore and a brisk fall at Indore and Hoshangabad, pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular. The distribution is almost the same as yesterday, and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is very largely below the normal in Rajputana and the Punjab, and at Neemuch, Deesa Saugor and Jubalpore, and the minimum in excess from 5° to 9° at Lahore, Jacobabad, Calicut, Bangalore, Bellary and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere.

Light showers have fallen at Agra and a few drops at Cawnpore, Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saugor and Coimbatore.

Pressure has decreased briskly at a few stations in Central India and Central Provinces, where the weather is somewhat unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th May, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·881
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·9
Dew Point		76·5
Relative humidity of Air		0·745
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		81·3
General Directions of wind*		W. WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	186

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MAY 14.

10 p.m. .... 82·9

TUESDAY.—MAY 15.

6 a.m. .... 81·5
10 a.m. .... 86·5
2 p.m. .... 85·4
4 p.m. .... 87·8

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Sore Throat

"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)

Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID

CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.

"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. *Beware of imitation.*

GRAND MOONLIGHT
PROMENADE CONCERT
THE BANDSTAND,
TO-MORROW THURSDAY, 17TH instant, AT 9 P.M.
in aid of the
CHOIR FUNDS OF St. JOHN'S CHURCH,
COLABA.

PROGRAMME.

1 Overture ...... Oberon ...... Weber.
Band NORFOLK REGIMENT.
2 Song Comic.... Kicklebury Brown ...... C. Grain.
Mr. H. BOLDERSTON.
3 Song ...... Valse Rondo...... Johann Strauss
Madame SCHULTZ.
4 Song ...... I Fear no Foe ...... Pinsuti.
Mr. N. MEDLEY.
5 Cornet Solo .. Romance ...... Owen.
MUSICIAN CHOWN AND BAND.
6 Song Comic.... Let go the Anchor Boys .. ....
COMMANDER BAUGH.

INTERVAL.
During which the Band will play the "Doctrinen. Valse by Strauss.

7 Band ...... Ave Maria ...... Schubert.
8 Song ...... Life's Lullaby ...... G. Lane.
Mr. H. O. COATES.
9 Song ...... Oh How Delightful ...... Molloy.
Mrs. MICHEAL.
10 Violin Solo ... Scene de Ballete...... De Beriot.
Mr. HENRY ASTELL.
11 Song ...... The Admiral Broom...... Bevan.
Mr. JULIAN FIDO.
12 Song Comic .. The Recruiting Sergeant... Dan Leno.
COMMANDER BAUGH.

Accompanist, Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
Bandmaster, Mr. G. B. BARTLETT.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
First Seats, Rs. 2. Admission, Re. 1.

Parties of four or more can engage tables on applying to SOUNDY & Co., before the 16th instant.

Refreshments by BORRI & Co.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd May, 1900, for the work of constructing NEW QUARTERS for the RESIDENT MEDICAL STAFF, at the Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital, Bombay. The value of the work is about Rs. 29,000.

Further particulars will be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

K. G. DESAI, L. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 14th May, 1900.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
"NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS"

Are the best protection to the Eyes from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the Tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the Heat of the Day.

They are invaluable for Preventing Inflammation of the Eyes and Irritative Fever.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, P.C.,
G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.
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Price list of scientific instruments Free on Application.

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FOR HOT WEATHER.
HIMALAYA ICE BOXES.
ZINC LINED and fitted with wood drainer and ICE BREAKING SPIKE.

19 by 13 by 14 inches ......Rs. 18.
18 by 12 by 13 „ ...... „ 16.
12 by 8 by 9½ „ ...... „ 10 (no Drainer)

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A heavy stock of every description of moulding such as English Oak and gilt Black and gilt White Enamel and ornamental gilt mouldings always in hand of the Best Manufacture.

REAL-GILT FRAMES OF ANY SIZE
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☞ Up-country orders will be executed with perfect taste and satisfaction without extravagant expenditure if left to our own judgment.

AS REGARDS PRICES, WE DEFY COMPETITION.

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BOMBAY.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 15.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£101 plus 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	£101 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£110 1-2 plus 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. securities	£63 15-16 plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London	27 9-16 unchanged.
Do New York	60 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25 18 1-2 plus 1-2
Do New York	60 1-4 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent.	
Do Short London Bills 3 3-4 per cent.—1-4	
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 7-8 per cent.—1-8	
Copper Braziers £84.	

Bills on Madras Rs. 2,90,000 and Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,000 both at 1s. 3 31-32d.

£100,000 paid into Bank of England.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened rather quieter this morning with only three Banks quoting 1s. 4d. Demand for the mail which however did not last long and by mid-day 1s. 3 31-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand was the best quoted rate, though off and on during the day a seller would be found willing to sell Demand at the higher rate to Houses.

Even at 1s. 4d. demand the enquiry was very small and at 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight, few if any bills came out.

Bank Telegraphic ready and forward	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ready	1s. 4d.
„ Forward	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits ready and forwd.	1s. 4 7-32d.
3 „ Francs	1 70 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1 2
Hongkong „	Rs. 143 1-2
Japan „	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 95 15-16 with advices from London of a rise of 1-16th there and Consols up 1-4 per cent; Calcutta coming weaker during the day our market closed weak at Rs. 95 7 8.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet with very little doing.

China Mills S. and W. Co.		Rs. 450
Lukmidass	do.	„ 590
Manockji Petit	do.	„ 1,795
Presidency Mills	do.	„ 575
Queen Mills	do.	„ 550

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet but several steamers have been fixed away from Bombay, amongst others being the Kirkfield from Calcutta to Marseilles at 28s. 9d, the Shandon, the steamer reported yesterday as taken by Speculators, for two picked ports at 16s.; the Cormerico, Commonwealth and Knight Templar.

COALS.—Little or nothing doing, 250 tons Deshurgur have been placed at Rs. 16-8 for this month.

SEEDS—GINGELLY.—The market is very steady but without change.

CASTORSEED is quiet with a small business passing at Rs. 37-8.

LINSEED.—The market is somewhat unsettled today on account of the settling taking place, at one time the rate rose to Rs 9-12 for bold but business has since been done at Rs. 9-11 and for small grain at Rs. 9 9-0.

RAPESEED is quite unchanged from yesterday.

POPPYSEED is firm with still a fair demand at Rs. 8-8-0.

London quotes Linseed 56s., May-June, Dunkirk, sellers steady.

COTTON.—With still lower rates from the other side our market opened dull and rates Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 lower with practically no demand either from Shippers or Mills.

The Sutta rate for Bangals for May is lower and quoted at Rs. 218, though settlements are said to have taken place at Rs. 215. In new Crops rates are also quieter, Bangals for January being quoted Rs. 175 to Rs. 176 and Broach for March at Rs. 206 without any business doing.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Surats *nil.* Spot 5 10-32d.—1-16. Arrivals closed steady. Egyptian Fair Brown 7 11-16d.—1-16.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

May	May-June	Aug.-Sep.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
5·13	5·11	4·13	4·24	4·19
—5·64	—5·64	—5·64	—1-16	—1 16

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	14,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 „
Do Continent	14,000 „
Mid.-Uplands	9 13-16—1-16
Futures, month of August	9·12—8
Do. do of December	7 84—10

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandesh	186
Baree and Nugur	242
Berar	98
Total Oomras	526
Dhollera	233
Broach	25
Compta and Dharwar	162
Westerns	681
Bengals	929
Persian	19
Total	2,578

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

Wheat	11,457
Linseed	17,050
Rapeseed	7,251
Gingelly Seed	649
Poppy Seed	10,990
Groundnuts	22
Castor Seed	2,866
Rice	101,670
Myrabollams	5,448

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET REPORT.

MESSRS. TATA AND CO.'s Liverpool correspondent's usual market letter received by last mail runs as under:—"The market has been extremely quiet. At the moment all initiative seems to be wanting, and Manchester has given no support to our market. The turnover on the spot has been very moderate. In a circular published last Wednesday, Ellison estimates that the consumption in Lancashire had decreased by about 1,000 bales a week compared to last season, the reason for this being that generally finer counts are being spun. He says that the same holds good for the Continent. The wages dispute in the spinning trade in South East Lancashire has been definitely settled by the masters giving way on all points. It is estimated that the increase in wages to the spinning operatives of Lancashire this year amounts to no less than £400,000, no small item, especially in view of decreasing margins. So far the new crop is not doing well. In Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana serious floods are reported, and in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama excessive rains have fallen. Field work is therefore somewhat seriously retarded. Some striking remarks have been submitted to us by one of our continental correspondents who is very well informed. He says that this season we have the surplus of two previous big crops to tide us over until the new crop begins to come in, but that the new crop will not have the surplus, of any surplus worth mentioning. If the consumption for next year should continue to be on the ever-increasing scale, as may be expected, the burden of the world's supply will fall on the next crop alone. A very large crop for the next season is therefore indispensable, otherwise we are almost certain to see higher prices for distant months. A month ago Jan.-Feb. was at a discount of 67 points below June-July; to-day this discount is still 52 points. There may shall be a good profit in a straddle between these two positions, i.e., a sale of June-July, against a purchase of Jan-Feb. We say June-July, because in case of a squeeze during the summer months this would not be likely to occur in June-July, but in July-Aug. or in Aug.-Sept. At this time of the season many spinners begin to buy autumn shipments; we venture to advise them to buy Futures instead of c. i. f. as recommended in one of our previous printed circular, in view of the uncertainty of prices, quality, etc., and in view also of the disastrous experiences with which many spinners met last season in buying such distant shipments Options. Aug.-Sept. single 13, double 26 Jan.-February single 16 1-2 double 33."

An esteemed American friend writes on 17th March:—"I do not see what is going to prevent Liverpool from going 6d. in the course of the summer, their supply being so very short, and the condition of the English trade now enabling them to pay this figure. In fact, most of the mills have gone under contract for the balance of the year, and have bought a world of future contract for the summer months, which they can still buy cheaper than the cotton for immediate shipment, and the delivery of these contracts will necessarily force prices up. If so, new crop cotton will follow this advance, and keep within about a penny per lb. of the summer months, although there is no gain saying that these prices are very remunerative to the Southern farmer if he makes a good crop, and will so put in all the acerage his labor and means permit. But so far new crop has not done well. Excessive rains necessitate a replanting, but in North the ground is too wet for it. The chances are that Liverpool will find herself absolutely without cotton by the end of this season. If unfavourable conditions continue, the discount at which the new crop is selling will soon narrow, and may vanish altogether in the course of the summer."

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

O'SHEA—May 9, at Bhagalpur, the wife of F Bernard O'Shea, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GURNEY—BABBAGE—May 2, at St John's Church, Calcutta, Walter, youngest son of the late R M Gurney, Esq., of Anerley, London, to Jennie, only daughter of the late A T Babbage, Esq, of Thorverton, Devon.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1900.

THE final Report of the Welby Commission has been received by the last mail. The somewhat disappointing recommendations have been made known by telegraph, as well as the minority Report of Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. W. S. Caine, and Mr. D. Naoroji. We have also the reservations by Lord Welby, Sir R. Knox, Sir James Peile, Sir A. Scoble and others, setting forth the minor points upon which they differ from the Report, which is in itself a voluminous document, containing a mass of information of considerable interest. It must be acknowledged that it deals impartially with the questions at issue and evidences a desire to deal fairly with the Governments of the United Kingdom and India in respect to the apportionment of charges in which both are interested. The first chapter is devoted to an analysis of the financial machinery of the Government of India in England and India. The services paid in England on the authority of the Secretary of the State in Council are eleven in number, including the interest and management of debt and interest and annuities payable to railway companies, certain payments on account of the civil administration of India, the postal subsidy and telegraph charges, payments to the Admiralty, charges for the Persian mission, and diplomatic and consular establishments in China, the charges of the India Office, payments to the War Office for home charges of British troops serving or having served in India, the transport of troops to and from India, payments for stores, furlough pay to officers on leave from India, pensions of retired officers and their families. The Commission reported that grants should be made by the Imperial Government in readjustment of certain of these charges amounting to £293,000. First on the list is the India Office amounting to £240,000 per annum at present borne by India. It is recommended that an allowance of £50,000 a year, the same as that paid by the Imperial Government for the Colonial Office, should be made by Parliament, the contribution to be either a charge on the Consolidated Fund, or voted annually. Half the military charges for Aden, taken over by the Imperial Government, would be £108,000 An increase of the contribution now paid by Great Britain towards the cost of the Persian Mission would relieve India to the extent of £5,000, and half the cost of the transport of troops to and from India would give a further relief of £130,000.

The chief claim preferred on the part of India, under the head of military charges, which the Indian Government regard as excessive, has been disallowed. This is a most disappointing feature of the Report. The War Office charges India for the enlisting and the six months' training of each recruit and also the cost of officers and non-commissioned officers who train him. Recruits who desert or die in the first year of service are also charged for in the bill. The pay of young officers appointed to vacancies in the force and waiting orders to sail and of young officers appointed to the Royal Engineers stationed in India, who undergo a training of two or three years at Chatham, the expenses of men sent home from India, and many other items have to be paid by the Government of India. It is certain that the East India Company recruited its local European Army of 12,000 men at a twentieth part of the present cost. The answer to that is that the recruit of those days was by no means so costly as the recruit of to-day. He was enlisted for twenty-one years and received most of his training in India. The War Office represent that, while they charge for only six months' training, the recruit has to remain eighteen months at the depot before he becomes an efficient soldier. It was also urged that India, while paying nothing towards the British reserve would be able to draw upon the large body of military material in case of war. The Report sums up the controversy in these words:—"The Government of India think that the War Office, in raising its recruiting charge against India, does not make sufficient allowance for the value to England of the recruit when training, or of the returned soldier, but they forget the War Office only claim from them the cost of training the recruit for six months, while it actually trains him for eighteen months and more. The recruit is not of much value during the beginning of his training, and the Indian Government can hardly ask the War Office to do more than they do now, namely, pay the whole cost of the recruit after he has received a training of six months until he embarks. As regards the reserve, we notice in the account of 1889-90, upon which the capitation rate was founded, a rebate of £91,000 was allowed on soldiers returning from India for further service with the colours or in the reserve." The Commissioners have come to the conclusion—on very insufficient grounds—that while the introduction of short service has "temporarily" increased the public expenditure of India, the ultimate saving on pensions will more than counterbalance the increased cost of recruiting a transport and the addition to the pay of the soldier. The ominous words "provided the reduction of the pension charge is maintained as these changes assume," show how futile is the hope that the reduction will be made. The whole tendency of the present hour of military exaltation is to increase not only pay, but pension, and in every way add to the eventual cost of the young recruit. We can do no less if we are to uphold our proud pre-eminence of having the most costly army in the world.

The Commissioners acknowledge that it is very difficult to offer an opinion as to whether short service gives India an efficient European force. Sir E. Collen holds that it does not, and he placed before the Commission the evidence of officers to the effect that men above twenty-five years of age are the best soldiers for India. Young men suffer more from the climate than those who are more mature. The average service of the European soldier in India is five years and four months. General Collen would prefer a service of ten years in India, but he said that he thought the Government of India would probably be satisfied with a service of seven years. Other witnesses representing the Indian Government were in favour of a ten-years' service, holding that the soldiers now sent out are too young. On the other hand the War Office laid stress on the fact that short service was established because it was impossible to obtain a sufficient number of men for a long term, and it was necessary to meet the increased demands for recruits due to the increase of the army and the creation of the reserve. The Commissioners consider that the Government of India has failed to appreciate the difficulty of obtaining recruits for the army and the necessity for discarding long service. With regard to the contention of the witnesses for the Government of India that, in time of great emergency, the reserve would not be available for this country—a contention abundantly justified by what is taking place at present in South Africa—the Report begs the question by the platitude that "it is impossible to legislate beforehand for extraordinary emergencies, and possible, but very improbable, contingencies must be met as the circumstances of the emergency best permit." It is added that India ought to pay a fair charge on drafts from the reserve, due regard being given to the fact that India has already paid for the recruiting and in part for the training of the reservist. The conclusion is that this question of military charges should be considered in 1901 in the light of experience when the financial relations between Great Britain and India in regard to the Army, Navy and Civil Service might be reviewed with advantage. The eternal bickering between the War Office and the Government of India about matters of small moment, but in which the Home authorities have invariably the last word, is strongly deprecated by the Commission who quote, with approval, Lord Northbrook's opinion that they are a scandal, and Lord Salisbury's that they are sordid.

ATTENTION is again directed to Northern Natal where General Buller, since the end of February, has been marking time. Apparently following the route which General Yule traversed in his retreat from Glencoe, Sir Redvers Buller's troops have advanced northward, across the Biggarsberg range, on Dundee. Dundee was the scene of much fighting in the early days of the war, for hardly had the time specified in the ultimatum expired when Commandant Meyer led his troops towards the Biggarsberg. Dundee is a relatively populous district, the town being right in the centre of the largest and best coal-field in Northern Natal. Joubert followed to Newcastle, and taking the direct road General Buller will now doubtless rehoist the Union Jack in both towns before attempting to cross the frontier. The main column does not appear to have met with any resistance, but Lord Dundonald's cavalry is said to have "pressed the Boers" in the centre while Colonel Bethune's Mounted Infantry fell in with a small party of the enemy, presumably between Pomeroy and Helpmaakar. The enemy did not wait to make a closer aquaintance with our troops, from which it would appear that the expression "forced the Biggarsberg" is perhaps not wholly appropriate. However it was a very good march and there may be yet stern resistance to encounter. The road to the Free State Border runs by Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek, and Botha's and Muller's passes furnish the handiest means of crossing the Drakensburg which exceeds six thousand feet in height. The Boers from Ladybrand are said to be retiring in the direction of Clocolan northerly towards Ficksburg, a fact which is altogether unsatisfactory unless they are indeed dispersing to their farms, for while they hang about in rear of our advancing columns, they are capable of much mischief. It may be, however, that their object is from Clocolan to push on to the Drakensburg passes and thus help to oppose General Buller's progress. The news that Heilbron and not Lindley is to be the temporary capital of the Free State does not much affect the situation. In President Steyn's own interest it is a more promising spot than Lindley, inasmuch as it is nearer Pretoria and Leydenburg, lying 54 miles north-east of Kroonstad.

MR. A. J. COX, Comptroller and Auditor-General, has just sent in his Report on the Cash Balances and Resource Operations of the Indian Treasuries for the twelve months ending September last. The minimum balance at the end of the year in the district treasures was six crores and seventy-three lakhs of rupees; in the Presidency Banks and Reserve Treasuries, four crores and seven lakhs, making a grand total of ten crores and eighty lakhs. The cash balances at the end of the period aggregated close upon fourteen crores. The year, it is explained, was one of high balances, indicating a recovery from the effects of the late famine and war. The absence of these two disturbing elements, says Mr. Cox, caused an aggregate saving in direct expenditure of about three hundred lakhs and increased the net revenue collections and postal receipts, chiefly Savings Banks deposits by thirty-five and seventy-nine lakhs respectively. These improvements were partly balanced by an increase of 234 lakhs in the expenditure of the ordinary and railway branches of the Public Works Department; and the residue, together with the excess of about 638 lakhs in the opening balance, went to meet the drawings of the Secretary of State, which were heavier than those of the preceding year by 756 lakhs. In Bombay the balance in the hands of the Presidency Bank was generally kept above 40 lakhs. The remittances from the Reserve Treasury to the district treasuries were about 49 lakhs less than in the previous year. The heavy drawings of the Postal Department, however, continued in some districts. Forty-two lakhs were brought in coin from currency chests to the Bombay Currency Office. The Bank of Bombay took over 50 lakhs for the use of its up-country branches. Deficit treasuries issued bills for 50 lakhs to strengthen their balances, while 115 lakhs of District surpluses were withdrawn to Bombay by means of Supply Bills.

THE history of the Burma military police from 1886 up to date shows a gradual evolution from chaos to order and efficiency. The force was established to set free the regular troops employed in the pacification of Burma, which in 1886 numbered 33,000. The object in view has been accomplished, the regular troops have been reduced to 12,000, and the restoration of order has been effected by them at a much less expenditure. Not only are the men well-drilled and well-disciplined, seasoned in warfare, but they are extremely mobile and well-equipped, being able to act at an hour's notice. With the gradual suppression of crime the force has been reduced, the superfluous men having been formed into seven good regiments. The force at present numbers over 11,000, and this is considered an irreducible minimum in times of peace, but any expedition against the wild Was or the Kachyins, meaning the occupation of their country, could not be undertaken without a sensible increase to the force. In 1888 violent crimes in Upper Burma numbered 3,408, but ten years later they only amounted to 179. This is a most astonishing record, and Upper Burma is now more peaceful than the Lower Province. One of the most pleasing features has been the conduct of the men generally and especially with regard to the natives of the country. They have picked up the language (many men speaking also Shan, Kachyin, Chinese) and associate freely with the people. The Sikhs outcaste any man marrying a Burmese woman, but some of the other men have Burmese wives. These men on retirement generally settle down in the country. Most of the men prefer to get their families over from India, and a certain percentage of these are allowed to live in the married lines.

IT is not often that a debate on the academical question of the "Virtue of Courage" takes place during a battle. The mail brings particulars of the fight at Jammersburg Drift, which was apparently rendered unusually unpleasant by heavy rains. The report comes from the Boer side. "The Boers," we read, "were so wet that they were unable to sleep, so they started a debate as to the good to be derived from the virtue of courage. This continued throughout the greater part of the night, the speakers being interrupted every now and then by a shell from the opposite side." A drier subject was probably never started by wetter men, and some of the speakers no doubt succeeded in being dry enough. We wonder if Commandant De Wet took part in the debate. The shells would supply many practical object-lessons in the "virtue of courage," and prevent the discussion from assuming a character too purely theoretical. Any casualties that occurred might suggest also some sinister reflections on "the good to be derived from the virtue of courage." This seems almost on an equality with Falstaff and his "grinning humour." It is not reported whether the debating society took a division, their efforts being, perhaps, absorbed later on in preventing a division taking them.

IT is worthy of remark that the Calcutta and Allahabad dak was delivered in time last evening.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shanghai, Captain A. F. Street, which sails to-day for London, conveys the following details:—Major D. C. King, 1st Battery R. F. A.; Lieutenant and Quarter-Master May, wife and 2 children, R. H. A.; and Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Lovegrove, wife and 4 children, R. F. A.; 103 non-commissioned officers men, 21 women and 36 children.

THE period of six months for which Colonels J. H. Hutchinson and Wingate were appointed Special Commissioners to enquire into the subject of compensation for the dearness of provisions, forage, and commissariat contracts, has been extended for two months.

IN appreciation of his numerous public services, a public entertainment will be given to Sir George Cotton, Knight, on the eve of his departure from Bombay, at the Town Hall Durbar Room, this evening, by the inhabitants of Bombay, when a farewell address will also be presented. Ladies and gentlemen attending the entertainment are requested to enter the Town Hall by the Southern Gate near the South Custom Office. The band of the Grenadiers will be in attendance. After the address from Bombay residents has been presented, one from residents of Broach will be given.

THE Raja of Jhalawar is on a visit to Kashmir. The Chiefs of Khetri and Shapur are also about to visit the country.

CAPTAIN FRASER, Hyderabad Contingent, officiates as Military Secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad, vice Major Lushington.

THE net imports of gold into India during the month of March was Rs. 1,31,13,197, and of silver Rs. 42,63,432. During the same month silver to the value of Rs. 1,02,10,585 was coined in the mints.

GOVERNMENT have renewed their offer of Rs. 1,35,000 for the purchase of the "Seven Tank" Estate at Cossipur for use as a site for quarters for the European subordinates of the Foundry and Shell Factory.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Friday was 811, Twenty-four fresh cases of plague, with 27 deaths were recorded. The total mortality on Saturday was 90; the number of cases of plague reported was 25 and of deaths 27.

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Branch of the Famine Fund, held on Saturday morning, the Honorary Secretary reported that the total amount to their credit in the Bank of Bengal was about five lakhs of rupees. Estimates of the requirements of the less affected districts received from the Deputy Commissioners were discussed, and sums allotted to each according to their needs out of the reserve of about a lakh assigned for this purpose.

THE entries for the Simla summer races are moderately good, even though in many of the events we only see couplets and triplets so far in the lists. Major Colin Campbell is running the show and is an ideal Honorary Secretary, as he has the temper of an angel, and is keen and does not mind to what trouble he is put to make things go through smoothly. Simla is perhaps not the meeting it used to be in the days when "Bill" Baresford used to entice all the second-best ponies from the meetings in the plains, but then one does not strike a personality such as his was more than once in a century.

THE "Echo de Paris" is responsible for the statement that there has been a rumour in Paris to the effect that during Lord Roberts's temporary telegraphic silence Kimberley was taken by the Boers. Paris is at the present time most singularly badly off for jokes. The 1889 Exhibition ones have already been rehashed. There is one about an Indian Prince who was going to be exploited, but he turned out that he was a Frenchman with yellow jaundice. Philadelphia has not the monopoly of the chestnut tree.

ACCORDING to a French Consular report recently published, the imports of tea into the ports of the Persian Gulf in 1898 showed an increase of nearly 50 per cent., as compared with those for 1897, but did not regain the position held in 1895. The increase in 1898 appears to be attributable in part to the trade in Indian tea, which is much appreciated in the markets of Northern Persia, and it is anticipated that in course of time it may entirely supersede Chinese and Japanese teas in the Persian market. The actual value of the tea imported into the ports of the Persian Gulf, according to the reports of Her Majesty's Consul at Bushire, was £154,397 in 1898, as compared with £101,632 in 1897, £151,607 in 1896, and £187,943 in 1895.

ON the eve of the recess it was stated in "The Daily News" that a question would be put in the House of Commons with the object of solving the mystery that surrounds the identity of the officer in command of the lost convoy. The member who intended to move in the matter was called out of town before the House rose. The question will be put immediately after the resumption of business. The exceptional reticence observed in the matter is calculated to do possible injustice to innocent persons.

A HOME correspondent writes:—As to what is called the new colour, it evidently has not yet asserted itself. Nothing is very prominent. There is a good deal of periwinkle, of raw salmon colour, of pale crushed strawberry, and of biscuit colour, but these had no novelty. A pale lavender costume, which fell in long, soft folds, surmounted by a courageous head-gear in cerise, is certainly attractive—only a very cream-like complexion could stand such a combination.

JUSTICE ought to be blind, but we have not often to record the election of a blind magistrate. We hear, however, that Mr. Charles Smith, of Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire, has been elected Chairman of the Sutton Bridge Urban District Council, which position entitles him to act as a magistrate for the Holland Division of Lincolnshire. Mr. Smith is totally blind. Despite his affliction, he has for the past few years taken a prominent part in local public affairs.

ONE of the first official engagements of the Duke of Devonshire on his return from Ireland will be to receive a deputation on the Educational proposals of the Government. It will be composed of delegates from Nonconformist bodies as such, and also from the various progressive educational organizations throughout the country, the executives of which have, during the past few days, been engaged in nominating their representatives. The arrangements, indeed, are being made with such zest that the limited capacity of the Privy Council Offices is likely to be tested to the utmost. The selected speakers will, amongst other things, answer the recent deputation of the National Society, and will call attention to certain incidents in the recent administration of Education Acts.

A DELIGHTFUL incident in the Queen's private visit to the Zoological Gardens, Phœnix-park, has not as yet been communicated. Her Majesty, seated in her garden chaise, left the Viceregal Lodge and entered the Zoological Gardens by the private entrance, not far from the gate of the Viceregal Lodge. A baby bear, whose mother is dead, is reared by bottle feeding in the Gardens. The little creature was brought out of its cage, put on the Queen's knee, and petted by her Majesty, who greatly enjoyed seeing it fed. It was then tranferred to its cage. The proud keeper of the baby bear informed subsequent visitors on that day to the Zoological Gardens that the baby had a very exciting day and was quite overcome, for it had been visited by the Queen.

AN exhaustive report has been completed by the advisory committee appointed to inquire into the best manner of providing scientific and commercial training in the new Birmingham University under the conditions of the two donations of £50,000 each promised respectively by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and an anonymous donor. The object in view has been, firstly, teaching of science in its application to industry, coupled with such technical instruction in handicrafts as will enable students to complete their course in the University itself. They recommended that in addition to the provision already made in Mason University College, chairs of mining, metallurgy, engineering., and applied chemistry be foundted, and estimate that an adequate University buil, on the outskirts of Birmingham would cost £155,0001 including 25 acres of land, and that the annual cost of maintenance, including staff, would be £10,450.

THE ladies and gentlemen who dined together on the invitation of the Society of St. George, were privately informed that nearly 100 English Mayors had ordered official recognition of St. George's Day. Each of them was furnished with an interesting pamphlet, setting forth the many ways in which the society strives to foster patriotism. The document, moreover, gave a striking account of the patron saint, whose old honour and fame the society desires to revive. He must not, it was laid down, be confounded with "George, the infamous Arian Bishop of Alexandria, erstwhile fraudulent army contractor, who was justly killed A. D. 361." Gibbon was partly responsible for this unfortunate error. The society wished to encourage the formation of county associations. It was already in brotherly accord with the St. George's Societies of Canada and America.

ALL doubt as to the fate of Mr. F. W. Milligan, the Yorkshire cricketer, is at an end by the definite announcement that he was killed in action within six miles of Mafeking. His death will be regretted almost as much in London as in Sheffield, Leeds, or Bradford, for he was a familiar figure both at Lord's and the Oval. Mr. Milligan was one of the three members of the North Country Eleven who went to the front—the two others being Mr. F. S. Jackson and Mr. Frank Mitchell. It would be possible to make up a tolerably good English Eleven amongst men serving with the forces in South Africa—Mrs A. J Turner (Essex), Major Poore and Colonel Spen, (Hampshire), Mr. W. L. Foster (Warwickshire). Captain Hedley, Mr. H. Stanley, Mr. F. Phillips (Somerset), Mr. Le Fleming and Mr. H. Livesay (Kent) being amongst those available. Mr. E. J. M. Baret (Hampshire) has been twice wounded, and Captain Luard (Gloucester) has suffered a slight flesh wound.

THE Royal Courts of Justice were re-opened on April 24 for the Easter sittings. The old stigma of delay is fast being removed from the courts, says the "Westminster Gazette." The total number of causes and appeals set down for hearing during the sittings is 1,395, which is about 400 less than the number a year ago. This reduction in the volume of judicial business indicates a large clearance of arrears. The total number of appeals is 298, of which 130 are from the Queen's Bench Division, and 112 from the Chancery Division. Chief among the four appeals from the Divorce Court is Countess Cowley's case, in which the Lords Justices have to review the judgment of Mr. Justice Barnes prohibiting her from using the title she acquired by her first marriage. Among the motions for new trials is the important case of "Vizetelly v. Mudie's Select Library, Limited," in which the defendants are seeking to set aside the verdict given against them early in March. The total number of cases in the Queen's Bench Division is 580, which is 89 less than the number at the beginning of Easter Term last year. The Divisional Court list contains 114 cases. Among the "Special Cases" is "In re an Arbitration between His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Beauchamp and others." It is in the Chancery Division that the reduction of business is most noticeable. The total number of cases in the Chancery Division is 334, which is little less than half what it was a year ago.

"The Gem" has secured some extracts from an album in which the Duchess of Fife has kept the personal opinions, personal tastes, and impressions of nearly every member of the English Royal Family. "Likes and Dislikes" is the title of one section of this album. And the Queen's entry is this: God has been so good to me, and given me so much to make me happy during life that now, in my old age, I will not confess that I have any dislikes." The Prince of Wales's likes and dislikes are thus recorded: "I am happiest when I have no public engagements to fulfil; when I can smoke a really good cigar and read (must I confess it?) a good novel on the quiet; when I can, like plain Mr. Jones go to a race meeting without being chronicled in the papers next day that "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has taken to gambling very seriously, and yesterday lost more money than ever he can afford to pay"; when I can shake hands with and talk to Sir Edward Clarke without it being rumoured that "The Prince of Wales is violently opposed to the present war"; when I can spend a quiet evening at home with the Princess and my family. I am unhappiest when I have a raging toothache, and have to attend some social function where I must smile as pleasantly as though I never had a pain in my life." The Duchess of York writes: "I dislike every woman who thinks that her children are more beautiful than mine, and I like everyone who loves the Queen."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PRESIDENT STEYN'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

President Steyn has gone to Heilbron and not to Lindley and has proclaimed it to be the capital.

BOERS AT LADYBRAND RETIRING.

The Boers in the Ladybrand region are splitting up and retiring in the direction of Clocolan.

BULLER FORCES THE BIGGARSBERG.

A Reuter's despatch, dated Pietermaritzburg, 14th instant, says that a telegram from General Buller announces that he has successfully forced the Biggarsberg passes and that the occupation of Dundee is expected to-day.

BULLER OCCUPIES DUNDEE.

A despatch from General Buller, dated Kemp's Farm, to-day, says: "I have occupied Dundee. 2,500 of the enemy left yesterday for Glencoe."

FIGHTING AT HELPMAKAAR.

A Reuter's despatch from Stone Hill Farm, dated the 14th instant, says that after a four-days' march to the foot of the Helpmakaar ridges the Second Brigade led the attack on the enemy's positions on Sunday.

Dundonald's Cavalry pressed the Boers in the centre, whilst Bethune's Mounted Infantry advanced from Pomeroy on the extreme right.

A small party of the enemy who were on the ridge overlooking Helpmakaar did not wait for the assault.

ABUSE OF THE WHITE FLAG.

Lord Roberts reports that the Boers treacherously used the white flag on the 10th at Zand River, whereby Captain Elsworthy was killed and Captain Haig of the 7th Dragoons captured.

BOER CONCENTRATION ON THE VAAL RIVER.

Reuter, wiring from Kroonstadt on the 14th, says it is reported that the whole of the Boer forces are concentrating on the Vaal River and are leaving the Biggarsburg and Southern and Western borders.

It is computed that the Free Staters fighting on the Vaal do not exceed 2,000 men.

HEALTH OF THE BRITISH.

The health of the British troops and their horses is excellent.

Food and water are plentiful.

THE CAPTURE OF KROONSTAD.

THE PUGILISTIC PRESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 15.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires under date London, 14th May:—

The chief feature of Lord Roberts' march was a magnificent sweep and flanking operation, completely confounding the enemy, who otherwise were prepared to make a stand at Kroonstad where the frontal position was virtually impregnable. The Boers, however, felt hopeless against such an overwhelming line, with Generals Tucker and Ian Hamilton on the right, and Generals French and Hutton far away to the left, absolutely enveloping the position. Praise is due to the engineers for the rapidity of their work. Trains now cross the Vet River, and they are expected to arrive at Kroonstad to-morrow. One bridge south of the town remains. It is evident the country between Boschplats and Kroonstad might have been effectively held, as considerable stores remained, even after wholesale destruction, but desertions reduced the six commandoes to three. Commandant Nelso tried to raise a force against our cavalry vanguard, but only seventeen burghers responded.

On Friday afternoon, General Gordon's Brigade was checked at Boschrand station by the Boers, who were strongly entrenched, but surrounding them, the British gradually approached and rushed the trenches, whereupon the enemy retreated to Kroonstad. Meantime General French, with the Scots Greys, Carabineers and Inniskillings, operating vigorously on the left, pushed on to Bloemspruit, on the Valsch River, against a considerable force of the enemy. The enemy retired, too disheartened to fight. General French occupied the position the same night, and the following morning showed Kroonstad deserted. The trenches to the south of the town were unfinished, even the tools being abandoned. The Boers, Hollanders and Irish had spent the evening wrecking the railway station and the chief bridge and removing the rolling-stock so that Major Hunter Weston's subsequent cavalry dash and cutting of the line north was useless. Some 300 Dutch remained at Kroonstad. The English residents reported that the fugitives to the north number 6,000 and are practically all Transvaalers, with twenty guns. Their horses were in a deplorable condition.

Steyn vainly implored, and Botha vainly remonstrated, thereupon President Steyn madly kicked and lashed the burghers. A local photographer promptly "snapped" the scene, and sold copies afterwards at high prices.

The entry of the British vastly impressed the crowd, which cheered vociferously. Lord Roberts, with Staff, heading General Pole-Carew's Division, stood in the marketplace, reviewing artillery and infantry. They swung past, bronzed and dusty, but in splendid trim after a seventeen-mile march. Their endurance seemed amazing. The British residents were wild with enthusiasm when the band of the Scots Guards played the National Anthem in the public square. The Landdrost sent a deputy, but Lord Roberts declined to accept the surrender and forced him to officiate himself. The burghers, who were hiding until the entry, commenced soon to surrender their arms.

ADVANCE IN NORTHERN NATAL.

ENCOUNTER WITH THE BOERS.

A telegram from the London correspondent of the "Pioneer" says:—

General Buller's advance commenced on Thursday, the column reaching Helpmakaar. The strength that afternoon encountered a heavy artillery fire. The guns replied, and the mounted infantry worked round on the flanks. There were no British casualties. The duel was renewed the next morning, and the advance pressed on Sunday, Bethune joining hands thus outflanking the Boers, and taking practically the whole of a splendid defensive position in Biggarsberg. The plan was admirably devised and executed. The troops were exultant and the enemy demoralised. There has not been a single hitch and the force is pushing on confident of occupying Dundee to-day.

THE MAFEKING RELIEF COLUMN.

A Boer despatch from Pretoria announces that the British relief column, numbering 22,000 men, is advancing by the Bechuana Railway, pushing on by forced marches night and day and reached Vyburg on Wednesday last. A Mafeking message to Capetown reports that the Boer siege gun was silent from 24th to the 27th April, but there was a vigorous attack by the other guns and rifle-fire, though the burghers shirked nearer approach than 2,000 yards. It is supposed that the single gun has been taken to Zeerust for repairs.

The transport Assaye left with 100 officers and 1,260 men including Colonials, mainly drafts of 20 each from sixty regiments.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE POSITION.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE REPUBLICS?

SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, said the Boers after the war would be no worse off than Canada and Australia. There would be at the first an interval with the whole administration practically under military authority, being vested absolutely in a person appointed by the Government. It would be a sort of Crown Colony like India. Thereafter the Government's desire was to introduce the country into the circle of self-governing colonies, with the power for mischief removed, but the local administration restored. They were also determined to treat the rebels with such clemency as was consistent with justice to the Loyalists.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GOVERNMENT AID TO THE FAMINE-STRICKEN.

LONDON, MAY 14.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question, said the Government of India intends to provide large sums irrespective of charitable funds to supply the ryots with cattle, seeds and other necessaries for agriculture. The assistance will probably take the form of advances without interest and the repayment by instalments will not begin for a year.

The Local Government will be empowered to convert the advances into gifts according to circumstances.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH BILL.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain introduced the Commonwealth Bill and in doing so said he must ask the House so to amend the Bill as to retain the power of the Court of Appeal. But it was proposed to introduce in the Lords immediately a scheme to appoint for seven years one representative from Canada, South Africa, Australia and India respectively as member of the Privy Council and they to act as Lords of Appeal. They will receive life Peerages and continue to sit in the Lords after the expiration of the septennial term.

The Imperial Government will pay their salaries.

MAY 15.

In the Commons last night, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman gave notice that the Opposition would resist Mr. Chamberlain's modification of the Commonwealth Bill.

The Bill was read a first time last night.

SEIZURE OF CONGO TERRITORY BY GERMANS.

Mr. Decle who is conducting the Cape to Cairo expedition, which was despatched by the "Daily Telegraph," reports that at the beginning of April, a force of German troops seized 3,000 miles of the Congo State after sending two ultimatums to the Belgian officer in command who retired.

Her Majesty the Queen visits Netley Hospital on Wednesday.

Mr. Hilton has won the Amateur Golf Championship brilliantly.

The Transvaal War Fund amounts to £900,000, the Indian Famine Fund to £232,000, and the Ottawa Fire Fund to £47,000.

THE FAMINE FUND.

MEETING AT DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

A large and representative meeting to form a Famine Committee for the district was held at the Town Hall, Darjeeling. Sir J. Woodburn presided, and in a short speech explained the object of the meeting. The country, especially certain parts, had, he said, been visited by an unprecedented succession of calamities, and while Great Britain, the Colonies, America and even Germany were expressing sympathy, it was their privilege to help where Government could not. Mr. Merriden explained the constitution of the Committee and pointed out the special objects of the Fund. Mr. Earle proposed that a District Committee be formed. Mr. Wearing seconded the proposal, reading the names of clergymen, planters and other European and Native residents of the district, who were to form the Committee. Mr. Earle said the district ought to respond, as during their troubles other parts had helped them. The Rev Messrs. Kilgour and Naish followed with appropriate addresses. Mr. Mohendra Nath Bannerjee having addressed the meeting in Hindustani, the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to Sir J. Woodburn, which was proposed by General Worgan.

THE FATAL EXPLOSION ON A B. I. STEAMER.

The coroner's enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of five coolies on the B. I. steamer Kapurthala on the 5th instant was held yesterday. The chemical examiner deposed to some explosive substance being contained in the whisky barrel which was said to have exploded in the hold. The coroner, in summing up, said it was not clear how the outbreak originated. A verdict of accidental death was returned. Three of the eight injured coolies still lie in a critical state in the hospital.

FATAL DISTURBANCE IN LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, MAY 14.

The fear that the misunderstanding as to the plague measures of the Local Government would lead to rioting at the Mohurrum has not been justified and the festival passed off peaceably throughout the Provinces, except at the Moslem Shrine, thirteen miles from Basti Filla, a town in the Gorakhpur Division. A disturbance being feared Mr. A. N Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, was directed by the Collector to take there six armed and mounted police at the burial of the *tazias*. But the presence of so small a force only emboldened the mob, who threw *kunker* and other dangerous missiles at them. Mr. Gordon's persuasions being vain, he was compelled to give the order to fire on the mob, and this was followed by a bayonet charge. One man was killed, and four were seriously wounded. There was no further disturbance.

SIR GEORGE COTTON'S DEPARTURE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, MAY 14.

A large public meeting was convened to-day, at the Municipal Hall, at the invitation of four leading representative citizens, in which a farewell address was voted for presentation to Sir George Cotton at the Town Hall gathering by a deputation. Sir George's public career was highly eulogised and his public services to Broach gratefully acknowledged. These extended over twelve years. The Broach citizens intended entertaining Sir George and inviting him to accept an evening party in Broach, but in view of the anxious time of famine and cholera the idea was abandoned. Sincere regret is universally expressed at his departure as a great loss to the Presidency.

LEAVE PERIODS COUNTING AS SERVICE FOR PENSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the counting as service for pension of the following periods of leave with allowances outside India in the case of officers of civil departments other than members of the Indian Civil Service, namely, one year, in fifteen years' service; two years, in twenty; three, in twenty-five; four, in thirty; and five in thirty-five.

He has also sanctioned the addition of the following appointments to the list of appointments of three years' approved service, in which one qualifies for the additional pension of Rs. 1,000 annually:—A—Survey Department—(1) the Deputy Surveyor-General, (2) Superintendent 1st Grade; B—State Railway Revenue Establishment—(1) Managers, Class I., (2) Traffic Superintendents, Class I., (3) Locomotive Superintendents, Class I.; C—Superior Accounts Branch, P. W. D. Examiners, Class I.; D—Telegraphs—Directors; and E—Engineering Department—Superintending Engineers, Class I.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Cox, Adjutant, Hyderabad Volunteers, is granted eight months' leave to proceed home.

Lieutenant Stracey, Norfolk Regiment, becomes Station Staff Officer, Deesa, vice Chitty, tenure expired.

Captain Tritton, 25th Bombay Infantry, has been granted extension of leave, at home, for five months.

DONATIONS TO THE FAMINE FUND.

H. E. the Viceroy has received an autograph letter from the King of Siam expressing his earnest sympathy with the sufferings of the Indian people and enclosing a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the famine fund. He has also received the donation of £200 from the Marquis of Zetland, whose son, the Earl of Ronaldshay, is a member of the Viceregal staff. The Viceroy has himself sent a further contribution of Rs. 4,000 to the fund, raising the total donations of Lady Curzon and himself to Rs. 15,000.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

The plague mortality throughout India continues steadily to decline, the total plague deaths, last week, having numbered only 1,214 against 1,566 in the previous seven days.

BOXING TOURNAMENT IN POONA, FIRST DAY.

POONA, MAY 15.

A great boxing tournament commenced this evening on the general parade-ground in a large space screened off and decorated with flags, seats being provided for some two thousand persons. Two electric lights of two thousand candle power were placed on either side of the ring. A large platform was erected in the centre of the ring, visible to the whole gathering. The arrangements reflect great credit on Captain Rooke, Superintendent of Gymnasia, and Sergeant-Major O'Golman. The spectators were mostly soldiers. The band of the Royal Scots played at intervals. Dinner was provided for the members by the Western India Club on the ground. The proceedings were very orderly.

The first bout, Bantams, commenced at 8-10 p.m., between Private Simons, Welsh Regiment, and Private Bluck, Lincolnshire Regiment. Bluck got knocked out time before the end of the second round. The second bout, bantams was between Private Osborne, Shropshires, and Lance-Corporal Wallace, Cameronians. This was a rather more scientific encounter and was won by points by Simons of the Shropshires. In the 3rd bout Private Jones, Cheshires, and Private Reily, East Yorkshires, met. This was an exhibition of hard hitting, Jones showing, perhaps, most science. In the second round Jones got knocked out of time and Reily won. The fourth bout was between Private Cobley, Royal Scots, and Private Bleakley, Shropshires. At the end of the first round Cobley fell, but just saved himself. However he fell at the end of the second round. Bleakley won.

Middle Weights.—This encounter between Private Gale, Wilts Regiment, and Private Daly, Welsh Regiment was well fought out. Dale won by points. The second bout between Private Cheek Cheshires, and Private Aipkin, Lincolnshires' was very good both the men were fairly, matched. At the end of the third round another round of two minutes was allowed, when the Lincolnshire man won on points. The third bout between Private Holloway, Royal Fusiliers, and Lance Sergeant Huggins, Scottish Borderers, Sergeant Huggins was declared winner in consequence of foul hitting on the ropes. The fourth bout between Private Byrne, West Yorkshires, and Macdonagh, East Yorkshires, was a lively contest, and was won on points by Macdonagh.

Catch-weights.—Lance Corporal Manning, Buffs, and Private Sunshine, Royal Fusiliers, had a desperate encounter in this context. Near the conclusion of the first round which was slogging throughout, Manning was knocked out, Sunshine being the winner. The last bout but one of the evening was fought between Lance-Corporal Walsh, Royal Fusiliers, and West. When the bout opened Walsh followed his man round and drove him over the ropes time after time, despite shouts of foul, disregarding the caution repeated, and was disqualified, West winning. The last bout between Petty Officer Titcombe, Royal Navy, and Private Conners, Cheshires, was a short and rapid round and was won by Conners, Titcombe being knocked out of time.

The show closed at 11 p.m, to be resumed to-morrow.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT INDORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE CITY, MAY 15.

A serious fire broke out to-day in the Bori Bazaar Four buildings were burnt, including some diamond idols. Mudan Gopal's opium-house also narrowly escaped. The Boras, as well as the Commercial Union, the London Assurance Company's Agent, Premchand Virpal, and his Highness's Regiment were present and the assistance they rendered was praiseworthy. One building, insured by Messrs. Graham and Co., has been partially burnt.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

LONDON MAY 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugger	4 22-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 15-16
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ENGLISH CUP FINAL.

AMATEUR FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP.

ANGLO-AMERICAN 'VARSITY CHESS MATCH.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

THE final tie of the Football Association Cup has been for many years one of the most popular of all sporting fixtures, but the match at the Crystal Palace on April 21 possessed features of unusual interest. Since 1882 no Southern club has won the Cup, nor has a team of Southrons even reached the final since 1883. But this year the fight for the Cup once more resolved itself into a struggle of North against South. Consequently the presence of a huge crowd in the vast amphitheatre at Sydenham was a foregone conclusion, and when the day proved to be brilliantly fine and the heat almost tropical it was anticipated that last year's "record" attendance would be exceeded. The official figures, however, make the actual number of persons present at to-day's contest 68,945, or nearly 11,000 less than in 1899. The difference was quite inappreciable to the eye, for whether one turned to the massed crowds packing the slopes or to the serried rows of spectators filling the covered and uncovered stands, or to the lines of onlookers ten and twelve deep surrounding the actual field of play it did not seem possible that anywere could a single extra person find a place. The balance of expert opinion seemed to favour the chances of Bury, as the Northerners had undoubtedly defeated stronger teams in the preliminary rounds of the competition than Southampton had done. On the other hand, the reputation which Southampton had earned for scientific and tricky play gave their admirers good cause to hope that they would outmanœuvre their opponents, whose game was more of the robust and bustling order. But when the struggle had been in progress a bare twenty minutes the trophy was as good as won, and not by Southampton. A quarter of an hour before the game commenced Lord Rosebery arrived amidst a burst of cheering, accompanied by his son, Lord Dalmeny. He was received by Dr. Russell Bencraft and Messrs. J. C. Clegg, Gregson, and MacGregor. Lord James of Hereford occupied a seat adjoining Lord Rosebery's. All classes of sportsmen were to be seen in the pavilion.

Turning to the actual play, Robinson was undoubtedly the hero of the match. His great reputation as England's finest custodian cannot fail to be enhanced by the display of goalkeeping which he gave to-day. He was severely taxed, but saved magnificently on several occasions. With the rest of his team playing in a listless and half-hearted fashion, he went through a terrible ordeal, and but for him Southampton would have suffered defeat by a still larger margin. Of the rest, Chadwick and Milward were the best, the former being especially good. Both were unlucky not to score. For Bury, M'Luckie put in some fine play, and his clever work which led up to the scoring of the second goal was much admired. Sagar and Plant were a very dangerous pair, and gave Meston and Meehan a lot of trouble. Of the backs, Davidson was, perhaps, the best. The ease with which the Lancashire backs got on to the ball seemed to disconcert their opponents terribly. Though three goals to the bad at the conclusion of the first half, there was an impression abroad that with the sun and wind in their favour Southampton might still make a bold bid for victory. Their play up to this point certainly did not justify any such belief and even the final score of four goals to none scarcely represents the disparity between the two teams. In the second half Bury did not over-exert themselves, for they always had the game well in hand, even before Plant, by a brilliant goal, scored eleven minutes from time, made their win a decisive one.

At the conclusion of the game Lord James of Hereford handed the Cup to Pray, and laughingly remarked that Lord Rosebery and himself had been arguing for the previous three-quarters of an hour as to who should present the Cup. But—as in every other game—Lord Rosebery had prevailed, and he therefore had much pleasure in presenting the Cup to his old friends Bury. Pray, the captain of the Bury team, thanked Lord James, and in a most sportsmanlike spirit called for "three cheers for the losing team," which were cordially given. Lord Rosebery, from whom a speech had been clamorously demanded, seeing that he must inevitably yield to the public wish, came forward, and after congratulating the winners and condoling with the losers—singling out Robinson for special and honourable mention,—moved a vote of thanks to Lord James for having "successfully undertaken the trying duty of presenting the Cup before so large a crowd." The Mayor of Southampton seconded this, and so, in an atmosphere of mutual good-feeling, the players and spectators of the final struggle for the possession of the Association Cup during the year 1900 went their several ways.

Though there are still many possibilities in the way of improvement in the way fencing competitions are held in this country, there can be no doubt that the competition for the Amateur Championship, which was held last night, at the Drill Hall of the 2nd London R. V., as far as the foil fencing was concerned, was better calculated to determine the best man than any previous meeting. This result has certainly been effected by the action of the Amateur Gymnastic and Fencing Association, though in a somewhat indirect way. The rules of the association have most decidedly produced a very marked improvement in the general style of fencing as it is seen at the championship meeting, and but little of the wild play which was the rule at all competitions a few years ago was to be seen last night. The competitors, too, generally acknowledged hits readily, and all the fights were of a businesslike and sporting nature. It is, however, very clear that the improvement lies rather in the competitors themselves than in the way in which the competition was conducted, though this improvement is due to the work done by the association since its foundation. There were only two judges and a referee for each platform, and though some of them were much more competent to fill the position than was generally the case a few years ago, the fact that one judge on each side and a referee are not enough was made painfully evident. It must not, however, be forgotton that it is extremely difficult to obtain competent judges, so too much blame must not be attached to the association with regard to this point. Better judges, and more of them, are an absolute necessity if competitions are to be conducted in a really satisfactory manner, and this was shown by the much better way in which the judging was conducted in the final round with the foils, when there were two judges on each side. Even two judges on each side are not nearly enough, and every one who has the real interests of fencing at heart must wish that it were possible to have at least four or five.

Another point upon which there seems to be some difference of opinion in this country is the question of style. No marks are allowed for style, although certain forms of bad fencing which really amount to crimes, are penalized. Because one of the combatants in a bout does not actually commit one of these crimes is no reason why his opponent—who makes his attacks and parries more neatly, lunges better, never gets wild in his play, and fences altogether in better style—should not be credited with a certain number of marks. The clumsy fencer may win a bout from a neat fencer because he has more experience in competitions, but he will never make a really first-rate swordsman, and the greatest and principal object of any fencing association should be to improve the style of fencing as much and as generally as possible. The present system of fighting for five points at most is a very unsatisfactory one, and I fail to see why it is adhered to. It must add very considerably to nervousness on the part of the combatants, and though it is, of course, impossible to prevent this nervousness altogether, a system which lessens the chance of it must be the best. It would be just as easy to fight for a given time as to fight for a given number of points, and then it would be much more easy to allow points for style. Some of the competitors last night were rather given to stabbing, and one of them worked through two bouts with it, but there was much less of it than seen at competitions hitherto. Many of the bouts, however, were remarkable for the excellente style of the fencing, and for the absence of loose play. The final bout between T. P. Hobbins and H. E. James, both of the Westminster School of Arms, was a really fine exhibition of fencing, Hobbins only won by one point. James got a little wild in his play on one occasion, but this was the only fault to be found with the bout. Of the two James showed the prettier position both when on guard and when lunging, but the winner earned his victory well. If there was some question as to the judging in the foil competition, particularly in some of the bouts preceding the final, there was no question at all about the judging in the sabre competition, and it was certainly far from convincing. The results of a competition conducted in such a manner could not be satisfactory to anybody. In one instance, for example, the referee asked one of the judges whether he claimed a hit, and the judge answered that it was a pass. The referee promptly scored a point, which would lead one to believe that he must think that a pass is some kind of hit. On another occasion a hit, which was a clean one across the middle of the chest, was disallowed because the referee and one of the judges stated that they considered that the combatant "showed a tendency to cut low and inside the leg."

But one of the six games in the match by cable between the English and American Universities was concluded on Friday—namely, the one that was played at New York by Mr. Soddy, who is over there on a visit. The Americans wired over that the Englishman had an advantage, but the unexpected happened in this case, and the American won. Play was resumed in the five games which were standing over at the British Chess Club on Saturday at 3-30, the position on most of the boards showing favourable prospects for England. On board No. 1 the hardest fight in the match took place, Mr. C. C. Tattersall, the Cambridge captain, after a long fight arising out of a Q.P. opening, in which he was second player, cabled over the offer of a draw. This was, however, declined by Rice, of Harvard, his American opponent; but at 10 p.m. this was the only game left, and then the Americans accepted a draw. On board No. 2 a very strong game was played by Mr. Softlaw, another of the three Cambridge players. His opponent, Hunt, of Princeton, adopted the French defence, but Softlaw, who has had considerable experience lately through taking part in metropolitan matches, soon got up a very strong attack, in the course of which he won the exchange, and within an hour of resumption of play the American resigned, this being the first win scored by England, with a score of one all. It was, however, little suspected that the English side would make such a clean sweep of the remaining games. Truth to tell, they could not have done so if luck had not been on their side. The game on board No. 3 was the third to finish. Mr. Ellis (Oxonian) established a very good defence with the Petroff, and by skilful play he gradually outmanœuvred his opponent Sewall (Columbia), who resigned at 5 p.m. The next was scored by Mr. George (Oxonian), and former captain of the Oxford team; and finally by 10 p.m. came the victory of Wiles on board No. 6. This was one of the wins not expected, though as the result of a bishop's gambit Wiles had won the exchange. His opponent had bishop and four pawns in the ending so strongly posted that he ought to have won, but he missed his way, and the Englishman scored a victory. The outburst of cheering which followed on the announcement of the result, a victory for the English Universities by the large majority of 4 1-2 to 1 1-2 games, was by no means one-sided, for three special cheers were given for the American team. A handsome trophy, the gift of Professor Nice, of the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, and of the St. George's Chess Club, London, will reward the victors for the year.

Much regret has been occasioned in Nottingham and the district by the announcement that, owing to business considerations, Mr. J. A. Dixon has found it necessary to resign the captaincy of the Notts Country Cricket Club. The resignation was placed in the hands of the committee weeks ago, but it has not been accepted until now, efforts to lead Mr. Dixon to reconsider his decision having proved unavailing. Mr. A. O. Jones has been appointed his successor. Mr. Jones, who was educated at Bedford Modern School and Jesus College, Cambridge, was in the Light Blue winning team against Oxford in 1893, scoring two and sixteen (not out), but it was not until he became a member of the county eleven that se came into prominence. He played for England against Australia at the Oval last August, and was second to Shrewsbury in the averages for his county last season with 53·86. He scored 129 against Gloucestershire at Bristol in June, but one of his best performances for his county was 129 against Surrey at the Oval, his display on a wicket that had been rendered a little slow and soft by rain being brilliant in the extreme. Mr. Jones plays Rugby football for Leicester, and is by many considered up to International form.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A VICE-CONSUL.

BEFORE the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a further hearing took place of the charge of defamation brought by Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Vice-Consul for Persia in Bombay, against Jalalooddin Hooseini, of the "Hablul Matin," a Persian paper published weekly in Calcutta. Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. W. R. Hamilton, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the accused.

In cross-examination by Mr. Hamilton, the complainant said he was ten years Vice-Consul, having succeeded his late father in that post. Until last year, his appointment was honorary, but since then he expected to get Rs. 2 500 a year. At least information to that effect was conveyed to him by the Consul General for Persia. He introduced Mr. Mehta of Calcutta to the Consul-General. Some time after that witness's cousin, who was Vice-Consul at Calcutta, was removed from the post; and Mr. Mehta was appointed Vice-Consul. It was false that he asked a bribe of Mr. Mehta in the matter, or that he had occasion to ask for assistance in money from Shrimant Kumar Rajah Sir Surendro Mohan Tagore's son, who was Vice-Consul-General for Persia at Calcutta.

In re-examination, complainant said there was not a particle of truth about the alleged bribe and money assistance above referred to. Witness was not now on friendly terms with Mr. Mehta. It was not in witness's power to get others appointed Vice-Consuls. When required, he reported about them one way or the other.

Mr. Hamilton applied for a commission to Calcutta to enable his client to substantiate the following points against the complainant:—That the complainant asked Mr. Mehta for a bribe to favour his application for a Vice-Consulship; that he received money from Mr. Tagore; that he received certain gold coins from Aga Mahomed Ibrahim Garuzardi. His witnesses at Calcutta would prove these points.

Mr. Taleyarkhan opposed the application. He said it was simply a subterfuge to put off the evil day.

Issuing a commission was not a satisfactory way of recording evidence. The learned counsel wondered why the accused was not prepared with his defence for such a length of time. It was obstructing the ordinary course of justice.

Mr. Hamilton said that he had applied under Section 503 of the Criminal Procedure Code; and his grounds were delay, expense, and inconvenience to the defence.

His Worship said several other charges were made against the complainant, such as purchasing the firman of the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun in the Bazar, and misappropriating a picture, the property of the Persian Consulate. It was also to be remembered that the accused's was a Calcutta paper, which went so farafield as to hold up to public obloquy a man at Bombay. A Calcutta editor, who did such a thing, did it with the presumed knowledge that he might be called upon to appear in Bombay to make good his statement. If the bringing down of witnesses from Calcutta was expensive to the defence, it would be equally so to compel the complainant to go to Calcutta to carry on his case there. In the circumstances the local points about masquerading in the Order bought for Rs. 25, about never receiving a firman of appointment to the Order from the Persian Government, and about embezzling the Consulate picture, should be disposed of first.

Further enquiry was adjourned till the 29th inst.

POSTMEN AND GRAIN ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask, through the medium of your columns, if it be true that the postmen of the Poona District do not draw famine or grain allowance? I understand that the postmen of other districts receive this concession. The price of grain in the Poona district is as high as in the worst famine tracts, for the wily Bunniah strikes his average in his own favour in the sure and certain hope that he is going to make a good thing of this famine. The unfortunate postmen, tramping their daily round, have, perhaps, time to calculate what amount of dhall and rice they must do without, seeing that their pay will not suffice to buy full meals. If grain is sold at famine rates, it matters little whether there is famine actually in the district or not. Will the Post Master General rectify this inequality of treatment?—Yours, &c.,

COMMON JUSTICE.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF WORKS.

DURING the week ending the 5th instant there was rain in the districts of Ahmednagar, Nasik, Bijapur Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara and in the Native State of Miraj (Junior). The prices of the staple food-grains have slightly risen in the Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar and Nasik; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceeumding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	1,011,297	966,197
Dependants	229,178	224,809
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	111,705	115,400

The decrease is mainly in Gujarat districts and is almost entirely due to outbreaks of cholera. The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Thana.—Constructing road from Sanjan to Talasari.
Ahmednagar.—Silt clearance on the Lakh Canal.
Nasik.—Waghad Tank relief-work.

The Commissioner in Sind has been authorised to utilise as relief works for destitute immigrants the Bhaiti Bund and Hasan Alli Wah projects which form part of the Eastern Nara scheme.

Poor-houses have been opened at Mandvi in the Surat District, at Yeola and Peint in the Nasik District, at Bijapur and in the Dangs. The following allotments have been sanctioned:—

Rs.	
1,00,000	for kitchens attached to relief works in Ahmednagar.
1,00,000	for gratuitous village relief in Amednagar.
24,000	for gratuitous village relief in the Panch Mahals,
26,000	for poor-houses in the Panch Mahals.
1,800	for doles to village servants in the Panch Mahals.
2,000	for improvement of the water-supply in Nasik.
2,000	for a small work for Thakurs in Ahmednagar.
100	for grass depots in Satara.

The grant of additional remuneration under Section 52 (f) of the Famine Code to village officers in the Bijapur District and in six talukas of Ahmednagar and two of Nasik has been authorised.

Additional allotments of Rs. 7,00,000 and Rs. 7,00,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 for takavi advances have been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Northern Division and Central Division, respectively. The grant of advances aggregating Rs. 30,000 to the petty Talukdars of the Ahmedabad District has been authorised.

THE "VISIT TO THE FAMINE-STRICKEN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is but asking for fair-play when I request you to make room for the following few lines in connection with a letter that appeared under the above heading in your issue of the 11th instant. I do not know how far even the most enthusiastic but real Christian is pleased at a communication like the one by Mr. F. C. Aldrich, written for, and printed in your columns, and even how far the majority of your readers relish such morsels of unnecessary and cruel censure of a helpless people. To have to see the civilized Englishman who lays claims to much that is manly and who just at present occupies the proudest place in history, take delight in saying to a whole nation, that is prostrated by natural and other calamities, that it is mean and hopeless, and worthless, and that its religion of five thousand years is as nothing compared to Christianity is, indeed, passing strange, and speaks a tale that which has yet to develops in order to unfold the whole story. The missionary, who the other day, while lecturing on the virtue of forbearance, hit a hearer near him with his umbrella for having smiled, tells us a good deal of the foundation on which Christianity rests in India. Who does not know how and why the dying low-caste people become Cchristians? The Lord Jesus taught his religion on a purely spiritual basis. Here the missionary's best weapon is the law in British India, and his own white skin.

I do not hold a brief for the people of Dohad: they may be as bad, or even worse than they are pointed by your correspondent in question. But I do protest against the policy of generalising and censuring a suffering nation wholesale. Charity does not consist in going round a famine camp, with hands in your pockets, and merrily chatting with your accompanying friend, and chucking away a few silver pieces with an air of supreme unconcern at a hungry lot of human beings. Indians may not know all the methods of advertising charity, but they move and have their being in it. Go to any city of importance, there is the man with limited means, means under the influence of which Mr. F. C. Aldrich will never think beyond his surely and sorely dissatisfied self, giving food and relief to a stray here and there before he takes his frugal meal, which is never more than twice a day. Even the Marwari, the type of Indian miserliness, may serve as an illustration. Go to any city where there is a number of these people and you will find them giving "Ghugrajas," or boiled peas, &c., to a lot of three to four hundred hungry people. And now when water is become a scarcity how do the strays and poor people in the city satiate their killing thirst; surely not under the advertised pipe of a missionary society. These the very marwaris are supplying water-sheds in public places whence water is given from morning to night. The Indian system of religions has in it certain very high qualities by which good is done unostentatiously and in silence. I do not evidence the brave efforts of the missionary societies, but I simply want to bring before the mind of the reader, the limited amount of relief that even all the missionary societies and India put together, can give, when so vast an area has been affected; and I also want the reader to see the unadvertised and silent good that religious men of this country are doing. Famine is the most valuable time to accumulate merit in the view of the orthodox races, and surely they do not allow it to pass, even if it were only through that consideration. To ignore this incalculable amount of good, bespeaks the want of any religious feeling whatsoever.

And again, how are you to extend the hand of charity when it is to be seized by thousands? What are common men to do when they find a hungry host at their doors? How do English noblemen pass by the slums of London? Do they halt at each and every door in their carriages even for inquiry?

The want of charity of which Mr. F. C. Aldrich has to say so much, is really no fault of Indian religions, but, perhaps, the fault of their being in the grasp of a terrible poverty in these days of civilization. He must really thank the religions of the races of India, but for the all-pervading influences of which many persons would have been obliged to speak in quite a different strain from what they usually pursue, in speaking about India and Indians. A famine like the present in one of the Christian countries of the West may simply be imagined in order to understand the probable consequences and hardships which may result therefrom. Even a mild retort will put the gentleman's religious merit to a severe test.

But, sir, this is not the way to mend mistakes in others or to advertise your own goodness, the way, *i.e.*, of condemning suffering races wholesale, with the ease with which the pen is wielded. If Mr. F. C. Aldrich were to turn his eyes on the one person who just now occupies the highest position in India, or at the brave officers who are working in and with the people, he might come to know how it is that good is done on a large scale.—Yours, &c.,

May 14. V. H. SHEVDE.

IN STARVING INDIA.

FAMINE WORSE THAN THE PLAGUE.

OFFICIALS ARE POWERLESS.

THERE is just now at home, returned to regular duty at one of our hospitals, a scientific gentleman who has been over the famine area of India. He thus writes in the *Sun*:—

Sad as the story of India's great sorrow is to her fellow-subject of the Queen, its telling will enable us the better to realise her great need, and we, therefore, give it below, almost in the exact words of our informant.

WORSE THAN THE PLAGUE.

Thanks to a previous experience, he is able to compare the ravages of the famine with those of the plague, and he declares the latter evil to be the least. In the plague, he explained, we had a greater possibility of success. We had medicines and methods which we had reason to hope would cure and prevent the horrors.

But in the famine the officials are powerless. They can only see the people getting thinner and thinner, relieve them as far as their very small resources will permit, and pray that the agony for those who have gone too far may not be prolonged.

There have been some terrible sights during this period. From time to time one would find a whole family suffering in silence. Their case had been overlooked, perhaps. Some of them will not accept relief when offered.

NINE LIVING SACKS OF BONES.

I remember one case, typical of many. News came to us that a family were hiding away in a certain place, and I went there to see them. There were ten in all, the oldest a grey-haired old corpse (yes, he had died) of perhaps 70 and the youngest a mere baby. Those who were alive were mere bags of bones, with just a spark of life. The skin and muscles of the limbs just hung together over the bones, and you could almost have clasped round a man's calf with your thumb and finger.

Another time we found five baby children, only two or three years old, deposited in a heap near our quarters. How they came there no one knew—at least, no one would tell us. Probably their parents had so far compromised with their objection to eat food provided by us as to leave the babes in a favourable position for providential interference.

HOPES WE HAVE REACHED THE WORST.

At present, says our informant, there is ground for belief that the worst is over. He left on February, and it was then thought the worst had not been reached. We now know that fear was justified. At that time the number on relief was three and a half millions, and was increasing by a quarter of a million a week. It is now reported to reach the terrible total of 5,000,000.

As the authorities were correct in the estimate that the number would increase, we may hope they will prove equally successful in their prophecy that the worst would have been reached by the end of March of first week in April.

Everything possible is being done to relieve the distress, and it is stated that although an appeal has been made to Great Britain for help it is recognised that her energies and her charity are so largely drawn upon by the trouble in the Transvaal that India will have to bear her own burden, this time.

£25,000 A DAY WANTED.

In the last week of January about £17,000 a day was being expended in relief, so that now the total required may be taken at £25,000 a day. When it is remembered that in the last famine only a million were dealt with in all India, and that practically the whole world helped financially, it will be seen what a terrible task Lord Curzon and his helpers have in hand in providing for five millions almost without help.

Says our informant, the famine area is about 300,000 square miles, and includes practically the whole of the Bombay Presidency, half the Central Provinces, the Western State of Central India, Rajputana, South-east Punjaub, Hyderabad, and the native States of Gujarat and Cutch. To this area the population is probably 40 millions.

That is the stricken area proper, so to speak. But there is another huge district 150,000 miles square, containing a population of 21 millions, where relief has to be given to a great extent already.

WORST FOR MANY YEARS.

The drought has been a terrible one, adds our informant. And as a consequence the production of food has been terribly reduced. The rice crop of Bengal and Burma was fortunately good. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh have been fairly successful. But as a whole the harvest of the autumn of 1899 was the poorest for very many years. And the spring harvest for the present year, so far as that grown on unirrigated land is concerned, occupied very little more than half the ground occupied in years before.

"Are we to blame? "The question was asked. "That is another matter" was the reply given with a shrug of the shoulders. And then he said, "I cannot pretend to judge in so difficult a case. But there are many able economists who say we take too much out of the country in good years. What I feel very strongly is that we ought to take less until we have followed the example of Joseph (the man of ancient days, not Mr. Chamberlain), and built up a freserved famine fund' sufficient to meet any probable need."

PROVINCIAL RELIEF FIGURES.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	12,469	3,680	16,149
Bombay and Sindh	1,225,200	111,567	1,336,767
Bengal	2,662	...	2,662
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2,407	802	3,209
Punjab	151,326	27,317	178,643
Central Provinces	1,248,645	476,444	1,725,089
Berar	361,855	34,322	396,177
Ajmer-Merwara	107,788	26,882	134,670
Total British Provinces	3,112,352	681,014	3,793,366
Native States.			
Rajputana States	363,634	111,052	474,736
Central India States	157,406	32,642	190,048
Hyderabad	337,525	39,664	377,189
Baroda	59,880	23,995	83,875
Bombay Native States	552,072	60,868	612,940
Punjab Native States	39,179	7,145	46,324
Central Provinces Feudatory States	44,012	20,595	64,607
Kashmir (Jammu)	1,102	...	1,102
Total Native States	1,554,860	2,95,961	1,850,821
Grand Total	4,667,212	976,975	5,644,187

Name of Province.	Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Madras	12,645	3,670	16,315	+166
Bombay and Sindh	1,175,910	114,760	1,290,670	—46,097
Bengal	3,373	..	3,373	+711
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,332	826	2,158	—1,051
Punjab	137,875	20,692	1,585,67*	+20,076
Central Provinces	1,275,015	509,687	1,784,732	+59,643
Berar	356,617	41,877	398,494	+2,317
Ajmer-Merwara	97,901	25,887	123,788	—10,882
Total British Provinces	3,060,698	717,399	3,778,09	—152,69
Native States.				
Rajputana States	348,418	118,947	467,365†	—7,371
Central India States	135,901	29,722	165,623‡	—24,425
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...
Baroda	62,274	25,674	87,948	+4,073
Bombay Native States	538,173	62,492	600,665	—12,275
Punjab Native States	27,675	7,752	35,427	—10,897
Central Provinces Feudatory States	44,629	20,337	64,966	+359
Kashmir (Jammu)	906	...	906	—196
Total Native States	..	...	..	..
Grand Total	...	...	...	...

† The return for the Bhandara district not having been received, the previous week's figures for that District have been included.

‡ The return for the Shahpura State not having been received, the previous week's figures for that State have been included.

* The returns for Dewas, Karaudia, Bagli and Pathari have not been received but the previous week's figures for the first three named States have been included.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY,

The eleventh annual meeting of shareholders of this Company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Esplanade Road, Mr. Sassoon J. David, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors report was as follows:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit for your approval and adoption their annual report and audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for year ending 31st December last, showing a net profit of Rs. 82,799-4-0 including the balance of Rs. 2,676-3-3 brought forward. One-third commission has been charged. In consequence of the total failure of rains the industry laboured under a great disadvantage. Yarn prices ruled low owing to large stocks in China, but the cotton crop being very short the market for the raw staple remained in an excited state. The result was that cotton was purchased from time to time at very high rates. No relief is expected until the next monsoon. The directors recommend to dispose of the profit as follows:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share (free of income tax) Rs. 24,000, depreciation account Rs. 55,000, towards debenture charges Rs. 3,000, to carry forward Rs. 799-4-0. total Rs. 82,799-4-0.

The Mahomedbhoy Mill containing 16,644 mule and 10,200 ring spindles with all the preparatory machinery commenced work on 24th July last, but it was not in full working order until the beginning of November 1899. The building and machinery together with the stock of cotton, yarn, stores, &c., of the Mills are insured against fire to the extent of Rs. 39,21,480. Two of the directors Messrs. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia and Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy retire from the board, by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A devidend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, free of income tax, was declared. Messrs Jamsetji Ardasir Wadia and Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs Nasarwanjee Sorabji Jamsetji and Ratanji Jamsetji Furdoonjee Parakh were appointed auditors for the year 1900 with a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE PROPOSED CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

A meeting of European and Native cricketers was held yesterday evening, in the rooms of the Anglo-Indian Association, Apollo Bunder, to consider what steps should be adopted to hold an annual cricket tournament in Bombay. Mr. H. C. McNe e was voted to the chair. Mr. Lynn, the organiser of the movement, stated that with the exception of the Bombay Gymkhana and C. M. C. Association all the other crick clubs of Bombay had expressed their sympathy with the movement. On the motion of Mr. E. Simmons, seconded by Mr. MacLaughlin it was resolved that this meeting in view of the unanimous expression from the leading club of the Presidency considered it expedient to hold a cricket tournament annually, and for that purpose would propose that immediate steps be taken towards its organisation. It was also resolved to form a provisional sub-committee to consider and work out the rules and prospectus of the cricket tournament.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay

DR. SHERMAN'S CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Webb, Mahadoo Pandit alias Dr. Sherman was prosecuted by Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, for not reporting a plague case under Section 421 of the Municipal Act. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford and Co., Municipal Solicitors.

The following witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution :—

Dr. A. De Gama, Section Medical Officer, Khetwadi Section, said that he was called in by Khan Saheb Rogay, one of the volunteers working in his section, to see a case at 45, Khetwady. I saw a woman by name Parvatibai. She was unconscious, and her temperature was 103.° I found a hard substance on her right groin. I examined further and found a plaster, and a swelling of the size of half an almond underneath it. It was a case of plague in my opinion, I found a bottle in the room labelled Sherman's plague mixture. The friend of the patient said that Dr. Sherman had come twice or three times, and the last time was on the previous evening. The patient was removed to the H. F. Hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hamilton, Dr. De Gama said the house was dark, but there was light enough to examine her. She was unconscious and could not answer. I did not ask the woman whether she was suffering from syphilis.

Re-examined by Mr. Dunlop he said that to qualified men Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 will not be much.

Dr. G. B. Kher, Honorary Physician in charge of Hindoo Fever Hospital, examined by Mr. Dunlop, said that Parvatibai was admitted in the hospital on the 20th March last, and was suffering from plague, and had a bubo in the right groin, and was of the size of an almond. There was an application applied over the bubo. The patient was unconscious. The friend told me that she was ill for twelve days. I have large experience of plague patients and I am in the hospital for the last 3 1-2 years. I have the chart of the temperature. I have no doubt in my mind that it was a case of plague. Bubo takes twelve to fifteen days to subside.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hamilton.—I know the accused was a patentee of a mixture for fever. He has sent two or three cases to my hospital. The patient is poor. This chart is correct. She was not entirely unconscious. In my hospital patients were allowed to bring their own doctors; and the accused has treated two or three cases accordingly.

Re-examined by Mr. Dunlop.—From this chart I could say that she was suffering from plague for four or five days before. If there are bubo, high fever and increased respiration, I would take it to be a case of plague. In cases of plague the fall of temperature is characteristic.

Mr. P. J. Devetia, House Surgeon, H. F. Hospital examined by Mr. Dunlop, said that Parvatibai when admitted was unconscious. She had tenderness and pain on her right side in the groin. She had also a bubo, the size of an almond. Some ointment was applied over the bubo. She was treated for plague. The accused had been to the hospital when Captain Stuart was present. Some questions were put to the accused, Captain Stuart asked him whether he treated the woman, and the accused replied that he did not know anything about the case, and he never visited the patient.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hamilton.—Her temperature on admission was 101°. The lower glands of those persons who suffer from plague are generally affected. The gland may have come out in two or four days. On conversation with Captain Stuart, he said that he would refer to his books and tell whether he had treated the patient or not.

Re-examined, he said that the accused denied first that he had treated the woman and when pressed by Captain Stuart, he said he would refer to his books.

Khan Saheb Goolam Hoossain Rogay, examined by Mr. Dunlop, said I am a plague volunteer working in Khetwady. I found Parvatibai suffering from fever and in a very low state of health. A plaster was applied to the groin. The patient's husband told me that the second visit was a day previous to the day on which the patient was removed to the hospital.

Cross-examined, he said that he had been to Captain Stuart's office for some purpose when the accused came up. He said that he remembered going there on the holiday. The case was then postponed to 11th May, at 2-30 p.m.

On being recalled, Mr. Hamilton admitted that the accused had seen the patient on the 14th and 15th March at her house and thats he was suffering from plague when she was taken to the hospital on the 20th instant, but the accused does not admit that on the 14th and 15th she was suffering from plague when the accused saw her. He admits that she was undoubtedly suffering from plague on the 20th March.

Parvatibai, the patient, who was discharged cured from the H. F. Hospital, examined by Mr. Dunlop, said that some time ago she was ill and that doctor had come to see her. I had very bad fever and was unconscious. Dr. Sherman gave me some medicine by which I became well. I don't remember whether there was any swelling or not. I came to know of the plaster next morning.

Cross-examined she said, I don't know how long before the doctor came, I was ill. The plaster was applied on the groin and the fomentation also took place at the same place. I was suffering from another disease for many days previous.

Dugdoo Rangoo, another witness, said I live in the same chawl with Parvati, who is my sister-in-law. She was ill about the Holi time. Then Dr. Sherman was called. When the doctor came he ordered the tiles to be removed, and ordered hot water. The doctor gave me a bottle of medicine. Some ointment was also given. I paid Rs. 2 for the visit and Rs. 2 for the medicine. The doctor did not tell us what she was suffering from, nor did we ask him. She got worse after the doctor came. The doctor again came one or two days after the first visit. For the second visit I also paid Rs. 3-12 or Rs. 4. Two or four or five days after the doctor's second visit she was sent to the hospital. During the second visit, Dr. Sherman ordered us to give her good clothing and the old clothes were ordered to be burnt. Plasters were applied on both the groins. I went with the doctor in the same gharry on the last hearing of the case.

Captain Dunbar Stuart, District Plague Officer, D Ward, examined by Mr. Dunlop, said I saw Dr. Sherman in the Hospital on the 15th of April. I asked him if he remembered a patient treated at Khetwady, named Parvatibai He denied it. I then explained to him the place which I meant and said he was called at night at 11 o'clock to treat her. He again denied. I told him that bottles were found which had his name on them. He laughed and said any one can get these bottles. He said he was certain that he had paid no visit. I told him to go home and see his books and see me the next day. He came the next morning and told me that he had treated Parvatibai for a disease other than plague and had paid her two visits.

Col. T. S. Weir, Health Officer, gave evidence. Mr. Dunlop then addressed the court at great length. Mr. Hamilton, in his speech for the defence, said that his client was not responsible for what may happen between the 15th when he paid the last visit, and the 20th the day of admission to the hospital. Plague symptoms may have developed during the interval.

THE DECISION.

As the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday morning, Mr. W. C. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case.

The magistrate, in giving his decision, said that the guilt had been brought home to the accused, who knowingly and willingly avoided reporting the case of the woman to the Municipal authorities. The defence had urged that the accused had not ordered the clothes of the woman to be burnt, but they had adduced no evidence in support of that contention. On the contrary, evidence for the prosecution went to show that the accused did really give these orders in the presence of a cart-driver, who lived next-door to the woman. It was immaterial whether the accused's failure to report the plague case was through ignorance or wilful carelessness. The Municipal authorities were, added the magistrate, actuated in prosecuting the accused more for the purpose of preventing recurrences of this neglect and as a warning rather than obtain a severe punishment. The accused was fined Rs. 25.

THE EXPLOSION IN AN ICE FACTORY.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner opened an inquiry, at the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Sunder Toori, aged forty years, a muccadum in the employ of the Maharani Ice Factory. On the night of the 2nd instant the deceased and another muccadum were engaged in tightening bolts of salt-water pipes when suddenly a quantity of steam came on them and burnt the deceased and three other persons. They were taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment, where deceased was detained, but his three companions were allowed to go home. On admission deceased was found to be suffering from burns on both his legs, feet and arms. On the following day fever came on. Three days ago delirium set in, and he died on Monday afternoon. Dr. d. A. Lafond, House Surgeon to the G. T. Hospital in his evidence, described the injuries sustained by the deceased, and said that the deceased stated in hospital that there was a leakage in one of the pipes and that a naked lighted lamp was brought and an explosion took place. Further inquiry was adjourned till Thursday afternoon.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 8th May :—

Read letter from the engineer, dated 4th May, 1900, forwarding tenders from Messrs. Alexander Mackenzie and Sons, and Messrs, Muncherjee Dorabjee and Co., for the supply of 5in. teak planking required for the upper floor of No. 9 Transit Shed, Victoria Dock; saying that both the tenderers quote the same rate, namely, Rs. 3-5-0 per c. foot which makes the total value of the contract Rs. 29,722 and it is the same rate as that paid to the latter firm for the teak beams and 5in. planking for D. warehouse extension and is one anna less than that paid to the former firm for the 5in. teak planking for No. 7 and 8 sheds; and observing that both the firms have carried out large contracts for the Trust satisfactorily for many years past and that the rate offered is a fair one.

Resolution.—The contract should be equally divided between the two firms who have submitted tenders.

Submitted letter from the engineer, dated 3rd May, 1900, requesting sanction to purchase from Messrs. Brooks & Co., 200 tons of Wilson's South Yorkshire coal at Rs. 21-8-0 or not more than Rs. 22-0-0 per ton alongside the steamer plus Re. 1-0-0 for landing, required for use in the small boliers of the launches, road rollers, Priestman Dredger, office pump, etc., which do not keep steam well with Indian coal; observing that as far as it could be ascertained there is only one part cargo of north country coal now on its way out or expected per s.s. Othello due on or about 13th May, and on this account he does not recommend that tenders be asked for the coal as enquiries from several merchants for one small consignement of coal would probably have the effect of enhancing the price.

Read further letter from the engineer, dated 8th May, 1900, reporting that the whole of the coal on s.s. Othello has in the meantime been sold to a coal merchant it is understood at Rs. 21-8-0 per ton alongside the steamer and forwarding an offer from Messrs. Brooks & Co., to supply 200 tons of this coal at Rs, 23-8-0 per ton delivered and stacked on Clark Bunder adding that the Company say that this rate which is equal to Rs. 22-8-0 alongside is the best they could get.

Resolution.—The offer to supply 200 tons of Wilson's South Yorkshire coal at Rs. 23-8-0 delivered and stacked at Clark Bunder is approved and may be accepted.

Read the following proceedings of the Land Committee, dated 7th May, 1900 :—"Read letter dated 7th April, 1900, from Messrs. Sitaram and Mirza, Architects to Mr. J. N. Tata, forwarding plans (4) and specification for building proposed to be constructed on the Apollo Reclamation. Read letter from the same Architects, dated 1st May 1900. Read letter No. 1147, dated 4th May, 1900, from the engineer. The plans and specification were considered and after some discussion it was resolved to recommend the Board—to accord sanction subject to the provision of main staircases of fire-proof character constructed in accordance with the provision of Trustees' Resolution, No. 93, dated 20th March, 1900. 2. Bathing and washing places for servants, use should be constructed in the S.W. corner of the compound adjoining the Municipal latrine

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved and sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, No. 7-276, dated 26th April, 1900, saying that a consignment of 659 bags of Persian Juwar ex S. S. Goa belonging to Mr. Shewjee Cooverjee, was landed on the 27th, 30th and 31st January, 1900 at Carnac Bunder sea-water damaged; and as the grain was found to be unfit for human consumption the passing of it into town was objected to by the Customs and the Municipality in consequence of which the consignee was unable to clear the lot until the 10th March, 1900, when it was arranged for the grain to be taken to Sewree under Municipal supervision for conversion into size and that from the 27th January to the 10th March the consignment became liable to extra fees amounting to Rs. 124-4-3 and recommending as a special case, that the charge for extra fees, which falls heavily as the delay in clearance was not the fault of the consignee, may be commuted into ground rent at Rs. 30 per stick of 500 sq. feet per mensem which would mean a charge of Rs. 43, indicating a refund of Rs. 81-4-3.

Submitted letter from Mr. Shewjee Cooverjee, dated 4th May, 1900, applying for a refund.

Read proceedings of the Bunders Committee saying that the recommendation made by the Traffic Manager is reasonable and proposing to recommend the Board to commute the charge for extra fees into ground rent at the rate of Rs. 30 per 500 square feet per mensem ;subject to the approval of Government.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Bunders Committee is approved.

Read letter from Mr. A. Abercrombie, dated 7th May 1900, applying for 7 months' leave of absence from the meetings of the Board as he is going to England.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. The Chamber of Commerce should be informed and requested to elect a trustee to act during the absence of Mr. Abercrombie on leave.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table.—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 4th May 1900.	Total from 1st April to 4th May 1900.	For week ending 4th May 1899.	Total from 1st April to 4th May 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	117	17	99
Vessels piloted out of harbour	21	111	21	104
Vessels transported	13	51	15	73
Vessels attended to	...	8	3	8
Vessels warped	2	6	1	6

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	16	5	52
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	20	10	50
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	4	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	31	10	57
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	3	16
G Mahim and Worlee	7	3	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	30
Total	79	49	241
Total plague deaths to date	74 322	61,464	
Same date last year	33	37	113
Small-pox	3	2	
Cholera	4	5	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending to-day was 1,548 as against 1,734 during the previous week Out of the total number 3 4 died from plague. The total mortality of the corresponding week in the preceding year was 1,091 and that of plague recorded was 305.

COL. WEIR'S SUCCESSOR.

The Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the steps to be taken for securing a competent successor to Col. Weir, report as follows :—

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 5912, dated the 21st September, 1899, to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report to that body, what steps should be taken to secure a competent successor to Col. Weir on his services being taken over permanently by Government, beg to report that having carefully considered the whole question, they have come to the conclusion, that in order to secure a competent successor to Col. Weir, it is necessary that the pay of the Health Officer should be raised so as to vary from a minimum of Rs. 1,500 to a maximum of Rs. 2,000, per mensem, instead of from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500, per mensem, as at present. The Committee are further of opinion, that it is necessary to make special provision relating to the pension of the said Officer, whereby, after a term of 15 years' service, he should be entitled to a pension of about Rs. 500 per mensem.

The Committee therefore recommend that the President be asked to address Government for the necessary legislation with regard to the amendment of Section 74 (c) of the Municipal Act which regulates the salary of the Health Officer; and that the Standing Committee be requested, under Section 81 (f) of the Municipal Act, to submit for the approval of the Corporation, a draft amendment of the Pension Rules, whereby the Health Officer may be able to retire after a period of 15 years' service on a pension of about Rs. 500 a month.

SMOKE RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON THE BOER CHARACTER.

"BARBAROUS ACTION AND DEVILISH STRATEGY."

The Rev. M. F. Crewdson, a Wesleyan chaplain with the British forces in South Africa, in the course of a series of notes, throws many interesting sidelights on the Boer character. "It has," he says, "been my privilege to spend many hours with the wounded heroes of Slingersfontein and Hobkirk's Farm, and on the testimony of at least a dozen of these men, who had never seen one another since the fight, who had occupied different positions on the hill sides, it has to be recorded that the Boers first drove up the hill hundreds of armed Kaffirs, they themselves creeping up on their hands and knees under cover of this living moving wall. I measure my responsibility in making this statement. I warned the men who gave it me of the terrible charge they were bringing, but all, without exception, asserted it, said they saw the Kaffirs, spoke to them, and shot them dead in scores and hundreds. This organized piece of savagery is one for which the Boer army must take the responsibility. It was not the barbarous action of an individual but a piece of devilish strategy used on a considerable scale in an action of even historic importance.

THE OTHER SIDE.

"In my rounds I came across an Australian whose leg had been broken by an explosive bullet. He related an incident which shows how some Boers are humane, and even chivalrous. He was lying between the rocks unable to move, when a young, well-dressed Boer came up, and, addressing him in faultless English, said 'Are you much hurt, old man?' The Australian trembled and blanched, for he expected treachery, and prepared to receive a pistol shot. 'Oh, don't be afraid of me; I won't hurt you; you are hurt enough already. Shall I get you a drink of water?' 'If you please.' No sooner was it said than done. 'Now I have two peaches in my pocket. Will you have those?' "Thank you very much,' and a further benison was bestowed. 'You will be very faint there with this sun pouring down on you,' and the young Boer sat on the rock for an hour and a half so that the shadow of his body might fall on his wounded foe. Meanwhile the two discussed politics, the Boer declaring that in the long run the English would overwhelm the Boers, but that the price they would pay for victory would be appalling.

FIRING ON OUR AMBULANCES.

"Individual instances of this kind rebuke a general condemnation of the Boer race; but against them we have to record instances like that of another poor fellow who declared that he was lying on the veld sixteen hours before an ambulance came across him, during which time he was visited by Boers, who pitied him with complacent words while they rifled his pockets. Nor can we forget the explosive bullets; while the wholesale placing of Kaffirs between two fires, and their use against a people who, by one word, which they refrain from uttering, would set loose thousands of war dogs, Basutos and Zulus, against the Boers, can only be described as diabolical.... The necessary horrors of the battlefield were ruthlessly increased by the Boers on three successive occasions turning their Vickers-Nordenfelt on our ambulance waggons when they essayed to venture out on their errand of mercy. I saw this with my own eyes, and as it was done three times at intervals no excuse can avail. In contradistinction to the action of the Boers was the conduct of our side towards the Boer ambulance. Two crossed the plain close to our guns in perfect security. Let it be so. We had better lose a hundred men, and our pains be doubled, than that we stain our national honour, and forego, our national chivalry by firing on the servants of the fallen.

"When the disaster to the Suffolk Regiment took place the Rev. Mr. Cragg, who was on parole in his own house, applied for permission, even under escort, to visit the wounded. This was curtly refused. Then, as the only English minister in the town, he asked for permission to carry out the last sad rites for his dead countrymen, but was told that the Dutch Reformed minister would attend to that. It took him just three months 'to attend to it.' It is difficult to see what excuse can be offered for conduct such as this."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The Emperor's message to the British People, through the medium of Mr. Arthur Pearson's new newspaper the "Daily Express," will be found on our first page. The correspondent who forwards it and obtained it through a Minister, writes :—

The dinner given last Tuesday at the British Embassy in Berlin in honour of the Emperor, his cordiality to Sir Frank Lascelles, his stay long after the time which is usually prescribed by custom for his departure from Ambassadorial receptions: these, taken in conjunction with his surprise visit to Altona accompanied by his brother, Prince Henry, and the British Ambassador, in order to meet the Prince of Wales, show how accurately the message reflects the attitude of his Majesty towards this country.

In this matter I speak advisedly, and with a very exceptional authority. His Majesty's message is sincere, and is intended to be convincing.

It may well be asked why, if the Emperor and the Imperial Minsters are so well disposed towards Great Britain, the people of Germany as represented by their Press should show themselves hostile?

A Minister of high position said to me on this subject: "It is in the pin-pricks from the Press of our own and your country that the great difficulty of diplomatists will be found. His Majesty the Emperor, you may be assured, has no keener desires than to guard the peace of the world and to foster Germany's friendship with the other great nations.

"He especially values a cordial understanding with England, for he is sure that this will tend to the well-being of Germany and to the benefit of humanity. I am sure that England has no better friend than he.

"All we ask is that an end should be put to quite uncalled-for and, as many of us think, wanton bickering and suspicion."

"But," the Minister went on to say, "England should reciprocate. Her Press should adopt a more temperate tone in dealing with foreign questions and be more discriminating in its comments upon German feeling in respect to the South African war. Government, Press, and people alike should realise that Germany has already offered many sacrifices and made many advances to secure their good opinion."

THE POWERS AND TURKEY.

As to the dispute between Turkey and the United States the following telegrams have been published :—

New York, April 20 (*Reuter*).—The *Tribune* publishes a despatch from Washington stating that Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister in Washington, after visiting the State Department intimated that Turkey would not much longer resist payment of the indemnity.

New York, April 23 (*Times*).—Some sort of reply has been received to-day from Turkey which is mildly described by the State Department as inconclusive. It is presumed that the despatch insists on including American claims with those of others, but it is not supposed that Mr. Hay will allow himself to be drawn into a purely dilatory discussion on that basis.

Constantinople, April 23 (*Reuter*).—An Imperial Irade has been promulgated authorising the rebuilding of the property of American missionaries burned at Kharput and the construction of an annexe to the Robert College in Constantinople.

Washington, April 23 (*Reuter*).—The reply of Turkey to the Note of the United States has reached Mr. Hay, the State Secretary. It was taken to the White House, where a special meeting of the Cabinet was at once held. As President M'Kinley leaves for Ohio to-night Mr. Straus, the American Minister at Constantinople, who is now in the United States on leave of absence, has arrived here in order to confer with Mr. Hay regarding the claims of the United States.

It is gathered from the State Department that the brief outline of the reply telegraphed from Constantinople does not convey accurately the tenor of the whole Note though it is admitted that the summary sets out correctly one portion of it. The opinion in diplomatic circles is that, assuming Turkey to have insisted on including American claims with the claims of other Powers, she has played a diplomatic card of some strength. Such an answer would place the United States in the position of seeking to extort better terms than are to accorded to the claimants of other nations, or at least of attempting to secure precedence over them.

The reported answer would amount to a repudiation of the promise which Mr. Straus alleged was made to him. The proposition that the American claimants should throw in their claims with those of other nations is regarded as equivalent to a refusal to pay, inasmuch as Turkey has made no payment for many years in respect of any such foreign claims so far as is known at Washington. The State Department, however, is determined not to abandon its preferential position respecting American claims which has been secured through the Sultan's promises and it is anticipated that a vigorous reply will be sent to Mr. Griscom, the American Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople.' It is said that it is not probable that Mr. Straus will return to Constantinople.

Constantinople, April 24 ("Reuter").—In view of the steps taken by the United States with regard to their indemnity claim for property destroyed during the Armenian massacres, the Embassies of Great Britain France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Germany have referred to their Governments for instructions as to their respective claims on the same ground.

New York, April 25 ("Times").—Constantinople and Washington despaches now agree that the Sultan's concessions include an Irade for enlarging Robert College beside rebuilding the missions. No cash is yet in sight. Washington, while taking note of the Sultan's evident desire to assume a friendly attitude in no degree relaxes the pressure for the payment of the agreed indemnity.

THE CUSTOMS DUES.

Constantinople, April 21 ("Times").—At the special council held on Thursday, it was decided to renounce the project of raising the Customs duties *proprio motu*. In place of this an Irade orders the Porte to formulate proposals as suggested by the Ambassadors' collective Note of April 7.

According to the "Politische Correspondenz," the collective Note addressed last week to the Porte described the increase of the Customs dues as being at variance with existing treaties and inadmissible. It further informed the Porte that Turkey would be held responsible for all consequences resulting from its projected breach of treaty.

MAHMUD PASHA.

"Reuter's" correspondent telegraphs from Paris (April 20) :—

The Geneva correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" has interviewed Mahmud Pasha's Secretary, who stated that Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, had come to Genoa on a special mission to see Mahmud Pasha, but the latter declined to receive him.

The Secretary said that a large reward had been offered to any one who would induce Mahmud Pasha to return to Turkey.

"Mahmud Pasha," he added, "has not only rejected all the proposals made to him, but he is working more energetically than ever on his scheme for grouping together all the forces of the young Turkish Liberal Party, in order to change the form of Government in Turkey."

He will shortly be in London, with Mahomet Bey, and another sensational interview will then take place—namely, between Mahmud Pasha and the Khedive, who will proceed to London after his visit to the Paris Exhibition.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 12.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr F F Handley has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 14th April 1900.

The services of Major J R Adie MB IMS Bengal are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the 27th Feb 1900.

The services of Capt E S Peck MB IMS Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of Capt C E Hendley 21st Madras Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt H S Wood MB IMS Bengal are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Assam.

The services of Lieut C L Gaussen 3rd Bengal Cavy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

Lieut Col C J Bamber IMS Bengal at present officiating as Sanitary Commr of the Punjab is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 27th Feb 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Lieut C E Bateman-Champain 5th Gurkha Rifle Regt have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for famine duty.

The services of the following officers have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces for famine duty :—Capt W B Douglas 8th Rajput Regt of Bengal Infy; and Lieut T H Keyes 38th Dogra Regt of Bengal Infy.

METEOROLOGY.

Mr C Michie Smith Director of the Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories is granted privilege leave for three months under articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 15th May 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieut H Wood R E Asst Supt 1st grade of the Survey of India Dept is appointed to officiate as Director of the Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Michie Smith from the date on which he takes charge of the office.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Feetz as acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab during the absence of Mr Muller

Col. H A Vincent I S C a Resident of the 2nd class is posted on return from furlough as Resident in Bickaner with effect from the date of assuming charge

The services of Capt J Davidson MB Indian Medical Service Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his plague duties in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Capt W J Peyton C M G I S C Inspecting Officer Kathiawar Imperial Service Cavalry for six months Pension service—20th year commenced 25th Feby 1900

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879 XXI of 1879 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F J R Hunt Barrister at Law to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore

Capt E LeMesurier I S C a Political Assistant of the 2nd class is posted temporarily as First Assistant to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Central India with effect from the date of assuming charge

Lieut F B Prideaux I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd offg 2nd class is posted on return from privilege leave as an Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Rajputana with effect from the 2nd May 1900

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr W Scott Allan as Vice Consul for Denmark at Bassein vice Mr J H Mills.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Lukas Volkart as acting Consul for Germany at Karachi during the absence of Mr A Thole.

Monsieur A Klobukowski Consul Genl for France at Calcutta has resumed charge of his office.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr G M Lake as acting Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Coconada during the absence of Mr C W Simson.

Mr W K Jardine of the Indian Civil Service a Political Agent of the 4th offg 3rd class is posted as First Asst and Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut E M Hughes I S C Sqdn Officer 14th Bengal Lancers is appointed to be Asst Inspecting Officer Rajputana and N W Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport sub pro tem with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Capt J S M Shea and during the absence on field service of Capt C Bailey or until further orders.

Capt J Talbot I S C Sqdn Officer 7th Bo Lancers is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer Kathiawar Imperial Service Cavalry with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Capt W J Peyton C M G or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major L T Bowles 1st Battn East Surrey Regt to be a Station Staff Officer of the 1st class in the Bengal Command vice Capt H A Iggulden appointed a Depy Asst Adjt Genl dated 13th Sept 1899.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Capt G L'H Sanders S C to be Asst Comssy Genl 4th class with effect from 7th June 1898.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col H E Passy I S C Military Accountant 2nd class officiating Depy Accountant Genl Military Dept and Asst Secy ex officio to the Govt of India Military Dept is confirmed in the above appointments vice Lieut Col W C F Field who has retired dated 8th May 1900.

The following promotions and appointment are made with effect from the 8th May 1900 vice Lieut Col W C F Field retired :—Major W St J Richardson I S C to be Military Accountant 2nd class; Bt Major P G Shewell I S C to be Military Accountant 3rd class; Capt J C C Perkins I S C to be Military Accountant 4th grade; Capt W A M Bruce I S C to be Asst Military Accountant 1st class; Lieut W M Grimley I S C 20th Punjab Infy to be Asst Military Accountant 2nd class; and Lieut R K C Hall I S C 8th Bo Infy to be Asst Military Accountant 3rd class on probation.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

Capt H T Kenny 2nd Bo Lancers offg Asst Secy is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st April 1900.

Capt W A Liddell R E Military Works Services to be an Asst Secy vice Major J Dallas R E who has vacated dated 25th April 1900.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut A S Marriot Bedfordshire Regt officiating wing officer 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent dated 8th April 1900; Second Lieut K M Woodcombe 20th Hussars offg squadron officer 2nd Regt of Bo Lancers dated 8th April 1900; and Second Lieut Woodcombe will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the 8th April 1900 subject to H M s approval

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Second Lieuts—A Robertson-Glasgow dated 11th April 1900; C E M Mayne dated 13th April 1900; A F Mackenzie G H Newcombe and E F Wakefield dated 12th April 1900

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMY.

With the approval of the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India the 42nd Gurkha Rifle Regt of Bengal Infantry is added to the Punjab Frontier Force; and with reference to paragraph 6 of G G O No 981 of 1894 is transferred from the Bengal to the Punjab Command.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCES.

Lieut Col H R LeMarchant Carey Indian late Bengal Staff Corps unemployed supernumerary list is admitted to the colonels allowance with effect from the 13th Feb 1900 in succession to Major Genl G W C Plowden deceased

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval :—Bengal Establishment.—To be Colonel.—Lieut Colo J T B Bookey vice Col J C G Carmichael who has retired dated 2nd May 1900

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Bengal.

Senior Asst Surgn and Hony Lieut J Davis to be Senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Capt subject to H M's approval; and Supernumerary Senior Asst Surgn and Hon Capt T Davis is absorbed in the rank of Lieut—with effect from the 6th March 1900 consequent on the retirement of Senior Asst Surgn and Hony Capt W H Lewry

Senior Asst Surgn and Hony Lieut W Cooper to be Senior Asst Surgn with the Hony rank of Capt subject to H M's approval; and Supernumerary Senior Assit Surgn and Hony Lieut H Holmes is absorbed in his rank—with effect from the 17th March 1900 consequent on the retirement of Senior Asst Surgn and Hony Capt R M Blaker.

Senior Asst Surgn and Honorary Lieut Isaac Burnett to be Senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Capt subject to H M's approval; and supernumerary Senior Asst Surgn and Hony Lieut J Brown is absorbed in his rank—with effect from the 9th April 1900 consequent on the retirement of Senior Asst Surgn and Hony Capt J Calvin.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church.
Thursday, May 17.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
For the sick and dying at the War.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Gaekwar, 2,742 tons, Captain W Peterkin, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 12th May, via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo, Miss Mackinnon, Mr Brooks, and 463 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 763 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Sergt Major Burnes, Captain J Smith, Mr Murray, Mr Narayen Hurri chand, wife and 5 children, and 300 deck.

The Wilson Line s s Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain Hays, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull, 7th April, via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs and Miss Jackson, Mr Fraser, Mr Barnett, Master and Miss Crisp, and Miss Nora Moray. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

The German East Africa Line s s Setos, 1,152 tons, Captain H Carsten, cleared yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c., via Marmugoa, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs T S Ayrton, Mr and Mrs H A Mory, Mr S M J Hughes, Mr A Hamilton, Mr S E de Souza, Mr J J Continho, Mr Runchordas Ooka, Mr Dossabhoy Muncherjee Mody, Mr C A Vas, Mr H Fontein, Mr L M de Uries, Mr J P Vander Lelig, Mr J Voogt, Mr A Mitchell, Mr Donaghue, Mr T H Thorburn, and 9 deck.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
15	Kola s s	Robertson	Karachi
	Othelo s	Hays	Hull, April 7

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Foreland s	McCutcheon	Calcutta
	Baron Fairlie s	Wisnow	Calcutta
	Pundua s	Nailer	Rangoon
	D Balduino s	Canepa	Genoa, &c
	Loch Lantrethen s.	Morgan	Rangoon
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Setos, Carsten, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Gaekwar, Piterkin, for Calcutta.
" Shanghai, Street, for London.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Ras Elba, for Antwerp, Dunkirk, Havre, &c.
" Shandon, for London, Antwerp, Havre, &c.
" Othello, for Hull via Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 15.

From Glasgow

Clan Ferguson s—29 hogsheads stout, Eduljee and Co; 72 cases still wine Jamsetjee Framjee; 20 cases confectionery Jan Mahomed Esmail.

Cragoswald s—16 cases confectionery Tyabally Bogabhoy.

Hispania s—15 cases whisky B Smyth and Co.

Clan Mackenzie s—12 cases whisky Charles Phillimore and Co

From Liverpool.

Clan Graham s—25 cases whisky H S Smith and Co.

From Bordeaux.

D Balduino s—175 cases whisky Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 1330 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From London.

Caledonia s—20 cases ale Cutler Palmer and Co.

Socotra s—11 cases provision Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Genoa.

D Balduino s—1200 slabs marble Govindjee Mooljee; 1000 pieces marble and 15 cases marble vases M Moolchand and Co; 35 cases provision S R Subedar; 2000 marble tiles and 438 marble slabs and blocks A Reginald and Co; 24 cases confectionery E B Parekh.

From Marseilles.

D Balduino s—48 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Trentham Hall s—17 cases brandy Morenas and Co.

From Hamburg.

Braunfels s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From New York.

Westburn s—10 cases medicine Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

From Rotterdam.

Caledonia s—20 cases cheese Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 15.

For London.

Shannon s—100 bales hides Megjee Mahomed and Co.

Caledonia s—50 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co; 12 cwt wild mace Shurriff Bhimjee; 3 bales woollen carpets E Latham and Co; 44 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co; 21 bales skins Cassum Essa and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Ile de la Reunion s—220 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co 2865 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Dalmatia s—2000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

For Havre.

Woodleigh s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers,

For New York.

Caledonia s—4 bales woollen carpets S J Tellery and Co.

For Antwerp.

Glenturrett s—2001 cwt linseed John Fachiri; 100 bales cotton fly Megjee Mooljee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bengal s—163 bales cotton Hajee Adam Esmall and Co.

Bormida s—10 bales twist Tee-va Deshi Mills Co Ld.

For Shanghai.

Bengal s - 500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 250 bales twist Abraham E J Abraham.

Bormida s—50 bales twist Silas E Sassoon.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness. Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*

The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions. It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable*." The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH

For Sale in Bombay by :—TREACHER & Co. Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. Warden, 117, Bazaar Gate Street; Poona:—BEYNON & Co. Igatpura, Lonauli, and Bhusawal :—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

Wholesale :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 22 to 21, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

MANY circumstances, observes the "Army and Navy Gazette," have lately contributed to draw attention to the Russian Navy, and it has been rumoured that a further shipbuilding programme was under consideration. Practically, all the ships of the old scheme are now in hand, and every slip in the Russian yards is occupied. The Peresviet and Oslabya are completing at the New Admiralty and Baltic Yards, the Pobieda is in hand at the latter, and three other battleships—the Alexander III., Borodino, and Orel—have been laid down at the Baltic, New Admiralty, and Galerny Yards; while the coast defence ship Admiral Boutakoff is in hand, and one of the three cruisers of the Aurora class remains to be launched. The armoured cruiser Gromoboi, is not yet ready. One or two more cruisers are to be begun, and there is much building going on also in the Black Sea. A number of vessels, moreover, are under construction and well advanced abroad, including the battleship Retwisam and Philadelphia, and the Tsarevitch and the armoured cruiser Bayan at La Seyne.

The conditions are not immediately favourable to the bringing forward of a new shipbuilding programme. Progress with the old programme has not been very rapid, and the building facilities are exhausted, while to build more ships abroad would be quite contrary to M. de Witte's plans for encouraging national industries. There is also the question of money. Great demands are being made for the Siberian Railway and for other military purposes, and it is known that large movements of troops have taken place towards the Afghan frontier which, it is announced, are not to be withdrawn until the war in South Africa is at an end, while there is an intention of mobilising 250,000 reserve men for gigantic Army manœuvres in August. Then, again, there are internal difficulties in the Russian Navy, and the trial which has recently taken place at Sebastopol throws a strong light upon the matter. Naval officers, warrant officers, harbour officials, storekeepers, and others were charged with defrauding the Russian Government, and of the forty-three persons accused the great majority have been condemned. The whole system at Sebastopol seems to be completely rotten, and speculation and fraud have been rife. Coal, oil, wood, and iron have been paid for which have never been delivered, or have been of inferior quality, and it was proved that sixty or seventy Naval officials have been in receipt of commissions from merchants and contractors. All these circumstances render it improbable that further demands for Naval construction will be made for some little time to come.

It has been hastily assumed that the order given for 112,000 tons of coal for the Fleet betokened preparation for possible hostilities, probably with Japan; but the fact is that such a stock is usually ordered in the spring. If Russia contemplates an active policy in Korea the time is not ripe, for the Siberain Railway is not open, and her Fleet is not ready. The demand for the acquisition of a port at Masampho is not received with favour in Japan and it is not known whether Russia has withdrawn her claim. She is scarcely likely to attempt to enforce it, and it is believed will be content at present with a stipulation that Korea shall not alienate to any foreign Power the port of Ko-je-do. Diplomatic discussion continues in regard to these matters, and though Russia will scarcely relinquish her desire for a Korean port, there is no probability that she will yet attempt to enforce her claim in view of the strong opposition offered by Japan.

Writing of the Spion Kop despatches, a service paper says:—For six weeks the War Office were in possession of the letter from Lord Roberts of February 13 covering and commenting on Sir. R. Buller's despatc, of January 30, to which was attached, Sir C. Warren's report of the operations on Spion Kop. The curt announcement that General Gatacre had been "ordered to return to England" a few days before had caused a great sensation. It was a painful one too. The sudden deprivation by the Commander-in-Chief of the command of his division in the face of the enemy of an officer of long and distinguished service came like a shock to the Army and to the public who were acquainted with the reputation of Sir William in India and in Egypt; but it was taken for granted that the punishment was needed on account of the unfitness for his trust which was proved to Lord Roberts by the gallant officer's conduct of operations. We were very sorry. But Lord Roberts was the sole judge of the case. It was not known or suspected at the time that there were and had been for weeks in the hands of the Government a most severe condemnation of Generals in high command by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in South Africa for their share in the failure of the attempt to relieve Ladysmith which had caused such bitter disappointment at the close of last January.

The morning papers galvanised us. There in *extenso* from the *London Gazette* of the night before were official documents for all the world to read and—for the Army in South Africa to reflect upon presently? Why were they published on April 17 instead of the week after they were read and considered in Pall Mall? What is the object of the Government in publishing them on the eve of the great movement on which all our thoughts are fixed? Sir R. Buller is in command of a large force in Natal; Sir C. Warran holds his place as a divisional leader. Those who read the despatches and the comments and criticisms upon them may select the delinquents who have been censured, and probably the public are confident that some great *coup* will follow; but it is not wise to change horses crossing a ford, and unless it is imperatively necessitated by the unfitness of a beast, it is well not try to do it. The matter will probably be taken out of the hands of the authorities. Sir R. Buller and Sir C. Warren may determine on a course of action which will cause very great changes and difficulties at a critical moment, and meantime we must await an answer to the question, Why were the despatches of January 30 only published on April 17, and why were they published at all?

The despatches are not pleasant reading. The closer, however, one studies the reports the clearer it becomes that our system has much to answer for. Lord Roberts says that Sir R. Buller was too much inclined to give advice, instead of orders. A comprehensive system, by which officers, with clear ideas on strategy and tactics, work together under generals who thoroughly understand each other's views, has yet to be devised for the British Army. To its absence must be ascribed the extraordinary lack of grip displayed by British generals at the battle of Spion Kop. There was no sign anywhere of a masterful spirit which controlled the mind and actions of every officer taking part in the engagement. The oil for the signal lamps gave out, the heliograph could not work on account of the heavy firing, the supply of food and water was short, and, to crown all, after General Woodgate fell, General Coke left the hill at a critical moment under the impression that Colonel Hill took his place, whereas, as a matter of fact, a junior major had been invested with command. Surely such a chapter of accidents, which might have been avoided, never before occurred, even in the present war. But it is the system which is at fault, to a great extent, a system which affords senior officers no opportunities of studying the art of war practically in this country. The neglect to throw up entrenchments was another blunder due to our military system. The British trooper is not trained to use the pick and spade in time of peace, nor is he given to understand their importance in defensive tactics. Over and over again a disaster might have been averted had our men taken a lesson from the enemy in the matter of entrenchments, and this is especially true of Spion Kop. Fortunately we are learning many valuable lessons in this war, and so, too, are others, who are the severest critics of our much over-abused generals.—"Army and Navy Gazette."

Among the many lessons to be learnt from the operations in South Africa, there is none more impressive than the confirmation afforded to the time-honoured doctrine that the gun is the governing factor in all questions of artillery organization, and that the power of artillery is essentially a question of suitable armament, its personnel and methods of locomotion however important, being accessory considerations. The paramount object is to have the right gun in the right place at the right time. The questions of artillery being out-classed and out-matched are distinct issues, which are only too apt to be confused. Field armies are organised essentially for warfare in the open, and to be as strong as possible for the chance encounter and pitched battle which are always prominent features in every war. For this purpose, the destruction of personnel is the paramount object, and resolves itself into the power, as regards both infantry and artillery, of discharging the maximum of leaden bullets. This has led to the adoption of shrapnel for field artillery, the effects of which—being produced by half-ounce leaden bullets—are analogous to musketry fire. When, however, one of the opposing forces deliberately takes up a position and entrenches itself, it becomes impervious to lead and unapproachable by the *arme blanche*. If it can be manœuvred out of the position by a skilful use of a greatly superior force the conditions of field warfare again apply, but otherwise there is necessarily a deadlock, and the opposing field armies become, for the time being siege and garrison forces.

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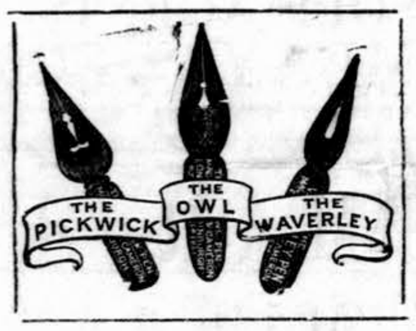

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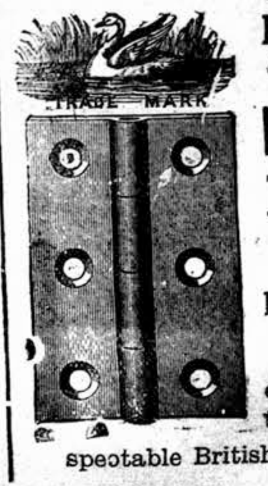

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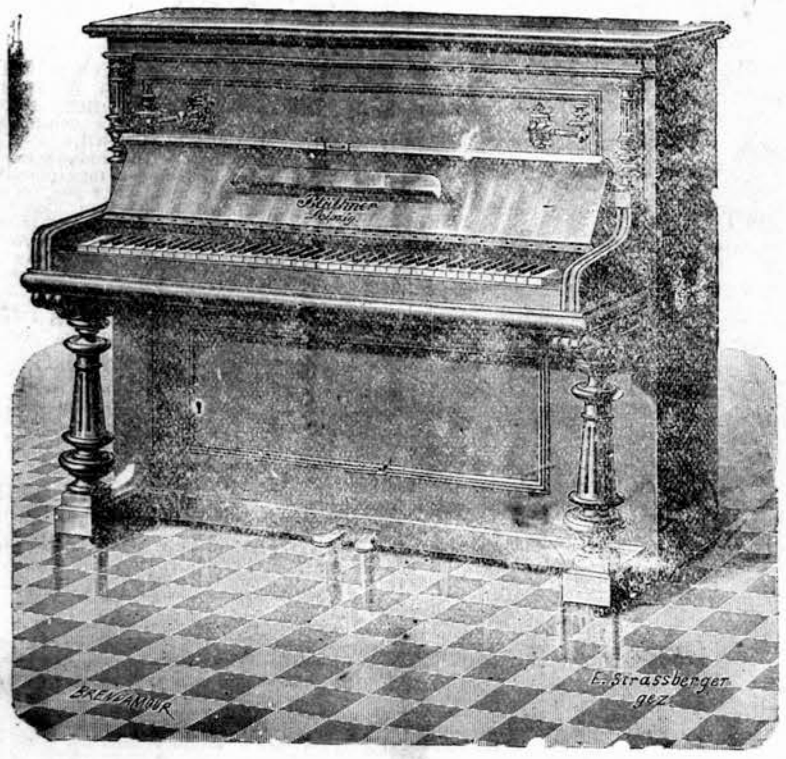

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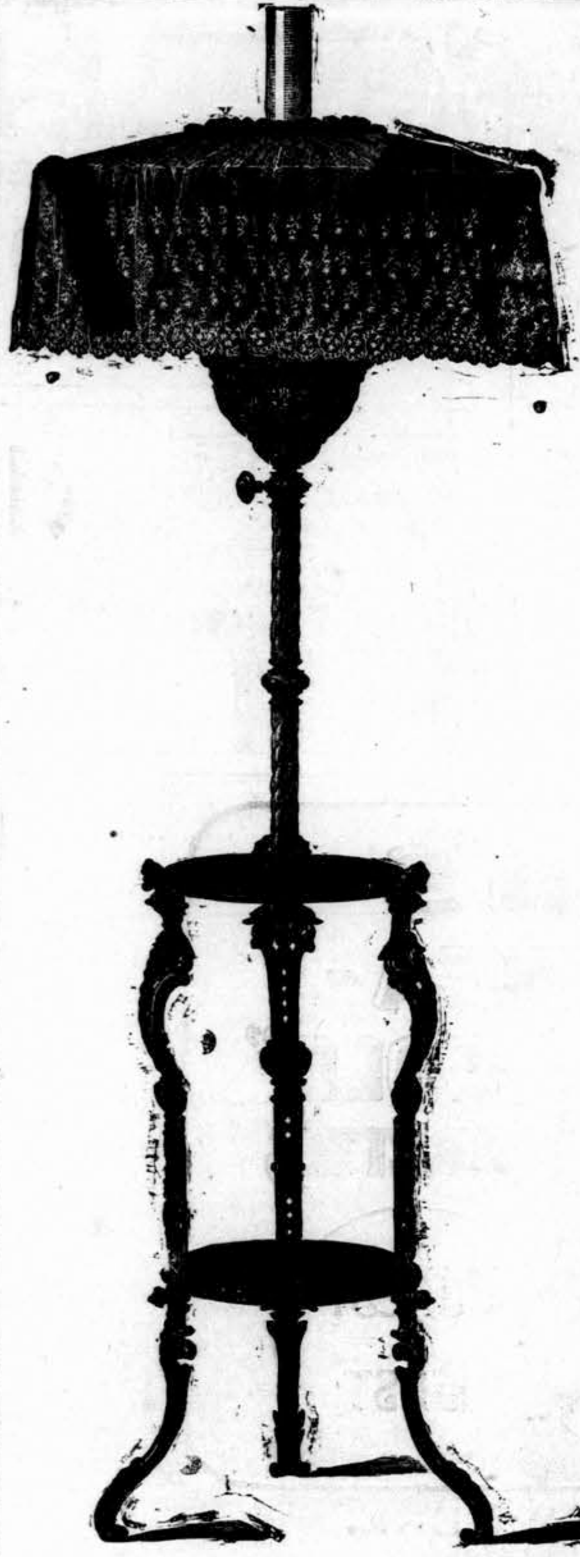

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.